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Chaitra 18, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, April 8, 1965/Chaitra 18, 1887 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

विदेशी मुद्रा

+
*790. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय वस्तुओं को लोकप्रिय बनाने तथा इस प्रकार इन वस्तुओं के निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने हेतु उद्योगपतियों को विदेश जाने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है जिस से यह निश्चय किया जा सके कि उद्योगपतियों को मंजूर की गई विदेशी मुद्रा का सदुपयोग होता है ;

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में (वर्ष-वार) उद्योगपतियों को औद्योगिक तकनीकी अथवा अन्य अध्ययन हेतु विदेश जाने के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई थी ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) में उल्लिखित कार्यों के लिये दी जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की कुल राशि में वृद्धि करने का है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री ब० रा० भगत): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विदेशी मुद्रा के दुरुपयोग के जिन मामलों का पता बैंक को लगता है उनके बारे में डायरेक्टरेट आफ एनफोर्समेंट कार्रवाई करता है ।

(ग) पिछले पांच वर्षों में व्यापार-सम्बन्धी विदेश-यात्राओं के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा की नीचे लिखी रकमें दी गयीं :—

	(लाख रुपयों में)
1960	162·3
1961	139·3
1962	117·5
1963	137·2
1964	197·8

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता क्योंकि व्यापारिक कार्यों के लिए दी जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा की कोई सीमा निर्धारित नहीं है । प्रत्येक मामले में आवश्यकता को देखकर ही निर्धारित दर पर विदेशी मुद्रा दी जाती है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या मंत्रालय के पास कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि जिस से पता चल सके कि जो उद्योगपति आदि विदेश यात्रा के लिये जाते हैं, वे इस विदेशी मुद्रा का सही इस्तेमाल करते हैं या नहीं, और क्या ऐसे कोई उदाहरण सामने आये हैं कि जिन में इसका दुरुपयोग किया गया हो ? यदि हां तो क्या ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हर व्यक्ति के बारे में छानबीन करने का कोई तरीका तो नहीं है, मगर जब शिकायतें आती हैं तो उन की छानबीन की जाती है, और कई एक मामलों में ऐसी बातें हुई हैं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी: क्या मंत्री महोदय वे मिसालें बतलाएंगे जिन में शिकायतें बैंकों के बारे में आई हैं, जिन के बारे में अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा, और उन के खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गयी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत: उन मिसालों की फेहरिस्त तो इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : बैंकों के द्वारा जो शिकायतें आई हैं . . .

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह सवाल बैंकों के बारे में नहीं है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : आप ने बतलाया कि इस विदेशी विनिमय के दुरुपयोग की शिकायतें बैंकों के द्वारा आई हैं ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं ने नहीं कहा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैंक के बारे में तो नहीं कहा ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the members of the commodity committees to which the industrialists belong are allowed to go abroad for propaganda purposes also?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know which commodity committee the hon. Member is referring to. If he asks about any specific committee I may be able to say something about it.

श्री राम सहाय तिवारी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर कोई विदेश जाने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करना चाहे तो उस को इस में कितना समय लगता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जल्दी से जल्दी देने की कोशिश की जाती है, मगर इसमें कुछ हफ्ते लग जाते हैं ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has any enquiry or investigation been made as to the correctness of the widespread belief or suspicion verging on a charge that several industrialists who had got foreign exchange from here from the Government also maintain secret accounts in foreign banks, particularly Swiss, which they operate when they go abroad; if so with what result?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: When any information or complaint is received, that is looked into; otherwise there is no way of checking it.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any instances have come to the notice of the Government that some industrialists after taking this exchange from here have gone over and deposited that in their private accounts in foreign banks, particularly Swiss, if so, what action has been taken.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not in this form, that they deposit the same money in their accounts. Complaints have come that some of them maintain such accounts.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has any enquiry been made; if so with what result?

Mr. Speaker: He has only this much information that some have their accounts abroad. He has not got further details as to where they are and so on.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is clear that he has some information about it. Has any enquiry been made into the correctness of the charge; if so, may I know what is the result of that enquiry?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): In Switzerland in the banks there are, what are called, numbered accounts in which the identity of the individual is not known. Many foreigners deposit their money in those banks. The complaint mentioned is about people in India; not necessarily businessmen but even

other people. Beyond that, we have no precise knowledge, because there is no method by which we can get any idea of these accounts and how they are operated. The Enforcement Branch is constantly on the watch. Any information that we get—and we get quite a lot of information—is being followed up.

Shri Daji: Has it not come to the notice of the Government that some of the industrialists who go abroad live in a very grand style, grander than would be permissible with the foreign exchange allotted to them? Has any enquiry been instituted by Government in such cases?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir. We have no information in regard to industrialists who live in a grand style beyond that possible with the allowance given by the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank, if I may say so, is giving fairly liberal allowance.

Shri Daji: What you do mean by "liberal"?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो भारतीय व्यवसायी विदेशों में जाते हैं उन के जाने के पहले और उन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा देने के पहले क्या सरकार उन से कोई लिस्ट ले लेती है कि किन किन सामानों का वहां जा कर वे प्रचार करेंगे, और क्या उनके आने के बाद सरकार इस बात का लेखा लेती है कि उनके जाने के पहले कितना निर्यात हुआ और उन के जाने के बाद से कितना निर्यात बढ़ा है ताकि विदेशी मुद्रा देने का जस्टीफिकेशन हो ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : जो विदेशी मुद्रा निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए दी जाती है उस के बारे में काफी तहकीकात और असेसमेंट किया जाता है । मगर हमारे उद्योग-पति कारोबार बढ़ाने के लिए और कुछ दूसरे एग्रीमेंट करने के लिए भी जाते हैं और दूसरे कामों के लिए जाते हैं ।

Assessment of Taxes

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*791. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that assessment cases are kept pending for long and not taken up soon after the returns are filed; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to simplify and expedite the mode of assessment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is not a fact that in a number of cases where the assessment has been made a long time back the refund has not been made for months together?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I cannot accept a general charge of that nature. If the hon. Member gives me any particular instance, I can look into it.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: In how many such cases has any enquiry been made by the hon. Minister? How many cases are still pending right here in Delhi?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I do not understand which case the hon. Member has in mind. Is she referring to refund or arrears?

Mr. Speaker: Are there cases where even though returns have been filed a long time back the actual assessment has not been made?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: It is a very general charge. According to the figures that I have with me, during 1964-65 the arrears were

14,77,000 cases and the current cases 20,36,000 making a total of 35 lakhs, out of which the disposal has been 15 lakhs, giving a percentage of 44.5 which is an improvement over the previous years.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि कोर्ट्स को इतना काम है कि वे कर निर्धारण के मामलों को निपटा नहीं सकतीं ? यदि हां, तो इस काम के लिए कोई अलग कोर्ट निश्चित करने का फैसला सरकार ने किया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इस का कोई फैसला अभी नहीं किया है ।

Colombo Plan

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*793. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which India has provided technical training assistance under the Colombo Plan since its inception;

(b) the subjects covered by the training facilities provided by India; and

(c) whether India has also made the services of experts available to various countries in different fields?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) India has provided 2783 training places upto the 31st December, 1964 for the nominees of the member-countries under the Colombo Plan;

(b) Training facilities have been provided in fields such as Agriculture, Community Development, Forestry, health, statistics and various branches of engineering and technology;

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the light of the experience gained from the operation of the Colombo Plan, may I know whether Government has devised any scheme of exploring the possibilities of utilising this Plan in the interest of India as well as in the interest of the countries with which it is in collaboration?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is one of the objectives of this Plan and every year when the consultative committee meets all these questions are gone into.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any specific fund allocated for this special purpose in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The Fourth Five Year Plan is still to come up; but every year we make some provision in the Budget for this.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Which country is the greatest beneficiary of this technical training given under the Colombo Plan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: In terms of numbers of trainees the country from where India has received the largest number of trainees is Nepal. The number is 1,741.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any technicians and experts have ever been trained in occupational therapy, physiotherapy or something connected with the education of the handicapped?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will want notice for that.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Colombo Plan will also include the exchange of equipment for sports goods manufacture and also sports teachers etc.?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a suggestion for action.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जो इस में पार्ट लेते हैं, हैल्प करते हैं उस का दूसरे मुल्कों में क्या रिएक्शन है और क्या वह और रुपये की डिमांड कर रहे हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन का रिएक्शन बहुत अच्छा है और उन की मांगें भी बढ़ रही हैं ।

Ceiling on Urban Land Holdings

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*794. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inter-State Committee appointed by Government has suggested fixation of ceiling on urban land holdings;

(b) if so, the other major recommendations of this Committee; and

(c) which of them have been accepted by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) The Committee on Urban Land Policy set up by the Ministry of Health at the instance of the 9th meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government and the 4th Conference of State Ministers on Town and Country Planning held in New Delhi in September, 1963, has recommended that the idea of enforcing a ceiling on urban land holdings should be implemented in all new allotments of land made by the public authorities hereafter for residential purposes.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in library, see* No. LT-4158/65].

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In the context of the experience gained from the growth of slum areas in all big cities of India, which indicates the shifting of the unemployed population from the rural areas to the urban areas, may I know whether Government have considered the possibility of making more employment opportunities available to those people who are running to the cities for seeking employment?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The question relates to urban land policy. This question is very important, but is separate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: How does the Health Ministry come in here? Why should she be burdened with these matters?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: For the hon. Member's information, the Health Ministry is also concerned with town and country planning and urban land policy comes under that.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Unlike Shri Kamath, while appreciating the intervention of the Health Minister in this matter, I again want to know really whether this basic question of the growth of slums in the cities has been considered and, if so....

Mr. Speaker: That is not relevant here. If he has any other question, he might ask.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I have got two other questions; but, why are they objecting to the Health Minister butting in?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We did not object.... (*Interruption*).

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I could not understand what you object to.

This is the main question affecting (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing it.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What are you not allowing, may I know?

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing the basic question of slums being cleared or the rural people coming to cities for employment.

Shri P. R. Chakravorti: Very well; then, I ask another question. In the recommendations a lot of suggestions have been made. May I know whether adequate funds have been made available for the implementation of these development proposals?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The concept is that there may be some kind of a revolving fund for the development of the land and if that land is used wisely according to the recommendations of the Committee, a good bit of the development may be self-supporting. For other developments, the moneys provided under different programmes may be dovetailed into the implementation of these programmes.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : यह जो अरबन लैंड होल्डिंग्स पर सीलिंग रखने का विचार है वह कितने एकड़ पर रखने का विचार है और सरकार ने क्या कोई सीलिंग लिमिट निश्चित की है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जो कोई सीलिंग नहीं लगाई है क्योंकि सीलिंग लगाने के सिद्धान्त की बात है ।

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: May I know whether Government have accepted the recommendations of this committee, which were commended also by the joint conference of the Central Council of Local Self-government and also the State Ministers of Town Planning?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The report has been passed on by the conference to all the concerned Ministries of the Government of India and the State Governments and we are awaiting their comments.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): Will you kindly rescue our colleague, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, from the Opposition, because he is sitting on their benches just now?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend is also welcome on this side.

Mr. Speaker: These writs of habeas *corpus* can be filed elsewhere and not here.

श्री गुलशन : क्या सरकार का इस ओर भी ध्यान गया है कि झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वाले जब अपनी जगहों से हटा कर दूसरी जगह पर बैठाये जाते हैं तो उन की जो नई बस्ती होती है वह भी गंदी बस्ती के साथ मिल जाती है तो उन के उद्धार के लिए क्या सरकार कोई विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल जब मैं ने पहले के माननीय सदस्य को पूछने की इजाजत नहीं दी तो आप को कैसे दे सकता हूं ?

Public Borrowing

*795. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have asked Bihar State and other State Governments to re-examine their entire public borrowing policy to avoid increasing loan loads; and

(b) if so, the reaction of various State Governments thereto?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने विभिन्न प्रदेशीय सरकारों से कुछ हिसाब पूछा है कि उन के जिम्मे कितना कर्जा है और उस कर्जे की रकम कैसे देंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : हर राज्य सरकार के ऊपर जो सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेंस का कर्जा है वह सब हमें मालूम है । हर राज्य सरकार के ऊपर कितना कर्जा है वह हमें मालूम है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कैसे देंगे ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह देंगे । यह तो उन के आर्थिक विकास पर और दूसरी बातों को देख कर कि उन की शक्ति कितनी है उस को देख कर किया जाता है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि विभिन्न प्रदेश सरकारों के जिम्मे कितना कितना ऋण है और जो उन के देने का जरिया है क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में जांच पड़ताल कर के संतोष कर लिया है अपने तईं कि यह सरकार दे सकती है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो हर पंचवर्षीय योजना में, हर पांच साल पर इस बारे में जांच पड़ताल कर के तय किया जाता है कि हर साल राज्य सरकार कितना लोन दे और सैंट्रल असिस्टेंस कितनी दी जाय इस के लिये भी हर साल गौर किया जाता है ।

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether, as before, the Central Government will take upon themselves the responsibility of borrowing on behalf of the States, or whether the State Governments will be asked to go into the market for borrowing, this year?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Now, the decision has been revised, and the States will raise their own loans.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: When the State Governments go in for borrowings or for floating public loans, may I know whether there is any policy laid down by the Centre under which these State Governments have to function so that there is a proper draw on the money available in the market?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The programme is drawn up every year in regard to public borrowings from the market both by the Centre and the States, which is presented to the House along with the budget estimates.

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कुल कितना कर्जा इन राज्यों पर है और कुल कितना कर्जा केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर है । टोटल कर्जा, कितना केन्द्रीय सरकार को मिला है और कितना राज्य सरकारों को मिला है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : केन्द्रीय सरकार के बारे में जब अलग से सूचना मांगी जायेगी, नोटिस दिया जायगा तब वह इत्तिला देंगे लेकिन राज्य सरकारों ने अपना लोन मार्केट में जो उठाया है वह 31 मार्च, 1965 को लगभग 743.39 करोड़ है । इस के अलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार से जो उन को लोन दिया गया है उस की रकम लगभग 3405.23 करोड़ है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार और अन्य स्रोतों से जो लोन लिए हैं, उन को उन लोन्ज पर कितना इन्ट्रेस्ट देना पड़ता है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : इन्ट्रेस्ट तो तय किया गया था ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : वे इस वक्त कितना इन्ट्रेस्ट दे रही हैं ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : वह तो अलग अलग है । उस के लिए सूचना चाहिए ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What sense do these borrowings and loans make when almost all the state governments are presenting deficit budgets? Do Government think that these loans will ever be repaid?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): As a matter of fact, in their budgets they have taken into account repayment of the loans to the Centre.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: By state governments?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Yes.

Shri Ranga: It is jugglery.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार से जो ऋण लिये जाते हैं, उन में से सब से अधिक ऋण किस प्रान्तीय सरकार के पास हैं और सब से कम किस के पास हैं ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have to run through this and find out. I have the statement. I can lay it on the Table.

Shri Ranga: Please do.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किन किन राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितना कितना ऋण लिया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के बारे में स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रखा जा रहा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं दूसरा सवाल पूछ लेता हूं । अभी तक किन किन राज्यों ने ऋण वापस नहीं किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सूचना भी स्टेटमेंट में दे दी जायेगी ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट की तरह से जिन गवर्नमेंट्स को अनाज भी कम मिल रहा है और ऋण भी कम मिल रहा है, जिन का ढांचा कमजोर हो गया है, उन का रुपया किस तरह से वसूल किया जायेगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह सवाल तो बिहार के बारे में है । वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरी राज्य सरकारों से कितना रुपया वापस किया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट कैसे वापस करेगी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जैसे लिया था ।

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is for the U.P. Government to decide.

Shri D. J. Naik: Are state governments repaying their debts regularly and according to a phased programme?

Shri Ranga: How can they do it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: All this is done.

Institutes of Higher Medical Education

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*796. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri L. N. Bhanja Deo:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri R. S. Tiwary:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Kanakasabai:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 109 on the 21st November, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any progress has been made in the proposal to set up four more Institutes of higher medical education and research in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Shri P. S. Naskar): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a Post-graduate Training and Research Institute named after the late Prime Minister at Pondicherry and steps are being taken to get it started by July, 1965. It has also been decided in agreement with the Governments of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh to set up such Centres in Hyderabad and Bombay. These Institutes are also expected to start from the next academic year.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Now our medical practitioners go abroad for FRCS and other degrees. Will these institutes

enable our medical graduates to avoid going to UK or Canada for getting these degrees?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): That is the idea, that we should provide facilities for the maximum number of doctors to have good training in medicine, surgery and other subjects so that they get MD, MS and other qualifications. May I add that in India today we are giving as much respect, if not more, to our own degrees of MD and MS than these foreign degrees.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Taking the cue from the bold statement made by the hon. Minister, may I ask her how many persons who have our MD and MS degrees have been preferred to those who are holding FRCS and other degree qualifications in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences over which she presides?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Quite a substantial number of them. As a matter of fact, many FRCS etc., are coming, and they generally join as Registrars etc. We have a number of our own people who are in teaching posts all over the country, including the All India Institute.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इन संस्थानों में कितना रुपया व्यय करने का अनुमान है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : सारे व्यय का अन्दाज तो मैं इस वक्त नहीं दे सकती हूं, क्योंकि सभी कागज अभी फिनांस मिनिस्ट्री के पास गए हुए हैं । जब वहां से क्लीयरेंस हो जायेगा, तो मैं अन्दाज दे सकूंगी ।

Shri Ranga: Approximately.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मंत्री महोदय ने कितने व्यय का अनुमान भेजा है ?

Shri P. C. Borooah: In reply to the previous question, the hon. Minister indicated that some foreign institutes have offered to collaborate with these projected institutes in respect of exchange of staff. May I know which countries have made this offer, and whether the offer has been accepted?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Canadians have expressed interest in collaborating with Pondicherry. The British have also expressed interest in collaborating with one of the institutes which we might decide upon. All these things are in the exploratory stage.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any one of these institutes deals with higher education of indigenous systems of medicine; if not, whether other institutions will be set up for this?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: One institute of that type has already been set up at Banaras, and it is doing valuable work. In these other institutions also, the departments of Pharmacology will deal with any problems of indigenous medicine that may be referred to them.

Shri Basappa: The hon. Minister was in Bangalore recently. A deputation from Davangere met the hon. Minister and tried to offer a donation of more than Rs. 20 lakhs. The Chief Minister was also present. May I know whether the Minister is thinking of making use of donations offered like that for setting a research institute or for medical education?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If the Davangere people offer this money, we will be very happy to help the State Government to utilise it for improving the local hospitals, so that there can be intern training and various other kinds of training. So far as setting up of a new medical college is concerned, we do not approve of it for the simple reason that the facilities are not available there, and moreover, Mysore has already got more than the due number on the calculation of one medical college for five million people.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या इन चिकित्सा शिक्षण संस्थाओं में आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली से शल्य चिकित्सा की उच्च शिक्षा देने के लिए कुछ आयोजन किया जा रहा है या नहीं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : आयुर्वेद में शल्य चिकित्सा का बहुत बड़ा स्थान नहीं है । एक हिस्ट्री आफ सर्जरी के रूप में, आयुर्वेद में शल्य चिकित्सा का क्या स्थान था, उस का अभ्यास किया जा सकता है और किया जा रहा है ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : वेदों में शल्य चिकित्सा का वर्णन है ।

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether there is any proposal to establish a Jawaharlal Nehru Institute to provide facilities for post-graduate teaching in humanities and science, and if so, what progress has been made so far?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I cannot say about humanities and science, but as my hon. colleague stated, there is a proposal to have a post-graduate institute for medical training at Pondicherry named after Pandit Nehru.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported decision of the Maharashtra Government to allow licenciate medical practitioners' schools again, and if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Central Government is guided by the Medical Council of India, and the Medical Council of India has strongly disapproved of restarting of licenciate schools in the country. Moreover, the Licenciates' Associations have also disapproved of the idea in unequivocal terms.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It has been started in Bombay.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: No, however, I understand that what the Maharashtra Government has probably in mind is to offer some type of short training to enable some of the boys and girls who have come out of old D.M.P. Course and the integrated Ayurvedic institutions and desire to become doctors. After this short training, they propose to hold the licenciate examination for them.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि चार ये बड़े स्कूल खोले गये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन में आयुर्वेद की पद्धति से भी सिखाया जाता है और अगर सिखाया जाता है तो किस क्लास से पढ़ कर लड़के वहां पहुंच सकते हैं ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : आयर्वेद के विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि आयुर्वेद शुद्ध होना चाहिये, उसको डाक्ट्री के साथ और साइन्स के साथ मिलाना नहीं चाहिये ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अभी बताया गया है कि भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति के आधार पर बनारस में कोई संस्था चल रही है और वह अच्छा काम कर रही है । यदि कोई चल रही है और अच्छा काम भी कर रही है तो उसी के आधार पर आप जो नवीन संस्थायें खोल रहे हैं, वे क्यों नहीं खोलते हैं ? इस में क्या कठिनाई है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : बनारस के अनुभव से हो सकता है कि हम किसी और जगह भी वैसा प्रयोग करने का निश्चय करें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की बात को मान रहे हैं । कोशिश करेंगे खोलने की ।

Shri Buta Singh: May I know many of these doctors are not satisfied with the service conditions and what the

Government propose to do with the service conditions of the medical graduates who are going to complete their studies in the newly coming institutes?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This question is relating to opportunities to be provided within the country for post-graduate training so that our young doctors have no need to go abroad. As for service conditions, that is a different matter. We can take it up separately.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know if financial and other requirements have been given to Andhra Pradesh and other States which are to set up this Institute to enable them to set this up in time and also whether any foreign collaboration has been arranged?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Institute will be set up by the Government of India in accordance with the recommendations of the Mudaliar Committee. It was recommended by that Committee that the post-graduate education is rather expensive and standards must necessarily be high to inspire confidence among all circles. For that purpose they have recommended that post-graduate institutes be set up and managed by Govt. of India and the expenditure on them borne by the Government of India.

Unaccounted Money in Ferozabad

*797. **Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that searches were made in Ferozabad by the Income-tax authorities for unearthing unaccounted money;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether Government have received complaints that these searches were carried out at the instance and under the direction of an Income-tax Officer who had been posted at Ferozabad for four years to terrorise those who were believed to have made complaints of bribery and corruption against him?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large number of account books, cash, jewellery, fixed deposit receipts and prize bonds worth about Rs. 1 lakh were found.

(c) Government received complaints that the searches were carried out at the instance of an Income-tax Officer; inquiries show that there is no truth in the complaints.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: How many premises were raided and what is the total value of the seizures, apart from the cash recovered?

Shri Rameshwar Sahu: Eight premises were raided; and the amount seized is about Rs. 73 lakhs.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: May I know if searches were made at the house of any income-tax officer earlier as stated in the question and what action has followed thereafter?

Shri Rameshwar Sahu: A search was made in the house of an income-tax officer and matter is still under investigation.

Credit for Commercial Crops

*798. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a conference convened in Bombay by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation, it was decided to liberalise credits for commercial crops, particularly for plantation crops;

(b) if so, how far and in what way such credits would be liberalised; and

(c) the impetus that would be given by Government to the banks and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to pursue such a liberal credit policy?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes.

(b) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation has agreed to consider, in suitable cases, the question of waiving the State Governments' guarantees in respect of the loans refinanced by the Corporation. Funds will also be made available, if necessary, for the construction of houses for the workers or for discharging old debts.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to anticipate the extent to which commercial banks may be in a position to assist the plantation industries, as a result of the facilities which may be available to them from the Corporation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the scheduled banks have not taken any assistance from the Agricultural Refinance Corporation since its inception in July 1963 and if so whether it is just lack of interest or any other reason on the part of scheduled banks and what steps have been taken to stimulate their interest in the Agricultural Refinance Corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Only the other day the Minister of Commerce announced the further steps taken in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Tea Finance Committee in respect of the Tea Finance Corporation.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Despite the fact that the decision of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation is not to insist on States' guarantee in respect of the loans to the plantations and yet there is no improvement in the finances that are forthcoming for the plantations, why not the Agricultural Refinance Corporation be allowed to give loans direct to the plantations?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is a suggestion which we could consider.

श्री का० ना० तिवारी: इस रिफाइनेंस कारपोरेशन से जो किसान फायदा उठा रहे हैं वे क्या महाराष्ट्र में ही उठा रहे हैं या बिहार आदि दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी इस को शुरू किया गया है और वहां के किसान भी इस से फायदा उठा रहे हैं ? अगर इस को वहां शुरू नहीं किया गया है तो कब तक शुरू किया जाएगा ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : यह तो आल-इंडिया रिफाइनेंस कारपोरेशन है । यह तो राज्य सरकारों पर है कि कितनी जल्दी वे स्कीमें बना कर भेजती हैं और फायदा उठाती हैं । महाराष्ट्र अगर जल्दी से बना कर फायदा उठा ले तो बिहार को भी चाहिये कि जल्दी से बना कर फायदा उठा ले ।

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know the criteria for ascertaining the financial importance of the crops and whether sugarcane and oilseeds have been included in that category?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The criterion has been given and is well-defined. Some of the schemes which are available for assistance from the Corporation are, the reclamation of land, provision of distribution channel and other facilities which may be according to the importance of the crop, and for the special crops like arecanut, coconut, cashewnut and cardamom which are all export-based crops, and then, orchards and vineyards, and plantations like tea, coffee and rubber, which are also important in respect of export and so on. There are some other things also.

Shri Ranga: The hon. Member asked about sugar and oilseeds, but the hon. Minister has mentioned some other products.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Oilseeds are not there, in the approved schemes.

Shri Ranga: Sugar and oilseeds were mentioned by the hon. Member.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says they are not in the list.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far, they are not in the approved schemes. But if the hon. Member makes a suggestion, certainly we will consider it.

Shri M. Malaichami: May I know whether it is not a fact that the Refinance Corporation is not sufficiently helping the cardamom planters in the issue of loans for replantation, which is being affected by some virus? May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government; if so, what steps have been taken to help the planters with adequate finance?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That depends upon the schemes. The Refinance Corporation have approved certain schemes, and a large number of schemes are pending consideration. If there is a scheme which is before the Refinance Corporation, certainly it will go into it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In view of the experience that generally after the crop comes in, the prices are low and it is being hoarded by the middlemen who get the benefit of the Refinance Corporation, may I know whether any scheme has been formulated by the Refinance Corporation to grant finances to the cultivators and not to the middlemen as is done now?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Actually it is for the development and promotion of these crops. In the case of these crops I do not think the middlemen come into the picture.

Shri Daji: We want a clear reply, Sir, to the question whether it will be given to the agriculturists or the middlemen.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The question is, would this credit that is to be advanced, be to the middlemen or the actual producer.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The idea is that it should assist the agricultural producers. The Corporation enters the field where the existing institutions cannot fulfil their role, like the Apex Co-operative Banks or the general land mortgage banks. Whatever is left over and cannot be covered by their operations, is taken over by the Refinance Corporation.

Shri Ranga: May I take it that Government would certainly try to extend the protection of the Refinance Corporation to the growers of oilseeds and tobacco, which make a very good contribution to our export trade, and also see that the cooperatives of the growers and also district cooperative banks which are interested in advancing credit to the growers in regard to these crops would also be assisted by this corporation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the moment they have restricted themselves to the categories mentioned. As I have said specifically, they exclude from their purview anything that would come within the operation of the central land mortgage banks or apex cooperative banks, who have to look to the interests of the district cooperative banks. But if it is not covered, we can make a suggestion to them.

Shri Ranga: What about the two crops I mentioned?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: At the moment, it is not within their purview. It is a suggestion for action; I can ask them for information.

Shri Ranga: Thank you.

श्री बड़े : अभी आप के उत्तर से मालूम पड़ा कि जो चीजें एक्स्पोर्ट की जाती हैं आप उन्हें मदद देते हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फाइनेन्स कारपोरेशन कोआपरेटिव बैंक को ग्राउंड नट्स और काटन के वास्ते क्यों मदद नहीं देता ।

श्री ब० रा० भगत : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा । मैं ने कहा कि यह सब आइटेम्स हैं । यह एक्सपोर्ट भी होते हैं । लेकिन आप ने जो सजेशन दिया है उस का ध्यान रक्खा जायेगा ।

Shri Maniyangadan: May I know whether the government is aware that the Rubber Board has submitted a scheme for the development of rubber plantations, whether the scheme has been examined and any decision taken on it for financing it from the Refinance Corporation?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: If the scheme is pending before the Corporation, I must ask for notice. But so far as Rubber Board schemes are concerned, there is a scheme for financing under normal circumstances. But if there is any pending case, we will ask for information about the case and give it to him if he gives notice.

Life Insurance Agents Federation

***799. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demands of the Life Insurance Agents Federation;

(b) if so, Government's reaction in the matter;

(c) whether one of the demands is to eliminate *Benami* agents; and

(d) if so, Government's conclusions on the subject?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (d). The Life Insurance Agents' Federation of India held a convention at Bombay from 30th September, 1964 to 3rd October, 1964. The convention adopted a Charter of Demands which included *inter alia* the demand regarding elimination of *Benami* agencies. These Demands are under consideration of the Life Insurance Corporation of India who are primarily concerned in the matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not known to the government for a very long time now that these *benami* agents are a source of great corruption at the highest levels? May I know whether the government have thought about it and given any direction to the corporation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The LIC did take certain steps to discourage, if not prevent altogether, *benami* agencies, which may in spite of that be there, in a surreptitious manner.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the government are aware of the demands made, which are under consideration by the Corporation, whether the demands have been forwarded to the government or not and whether they were represented to the government, because they have not been attended to by the corporation for a long time and they are long-standing and affecting the functioning of the corporation by way of less ratio and so on? May I know the government's attitude in this matter?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The government does not come into the picture at the moment. The LIC is an autonomous board and they are considering this. So, government cannot superimpose themselves on the board which has been created.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether they were brought to the notice of government or not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: As I said, the board is considering it. I do not know exactly whether such a demand came to the ministry, whether it was forwarded or not. But the board is looking into it.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: One of the demands of the agents was that there should be proper training of agents before they are given agencies. May I know whether the government or LIC are considering to agree to it?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know about it. I want notice.

Shri Ranga: Sir, the answer that the hon. Minister has given raises a point of pocedure and decorum. He said, in answer to a question, that they made enquires from the Life Insurance Corporation and they told them that they were considering this particular matter. He does not even know, after this question has been given notice of to this Ministry, whether such a representation had been made to his Ministry and whether his Ministry has given any consideration to it or not. Is that the way, Sir, we have to be dealt with? Is it not their duty, the moment this question came to them, apart from whatever reply they received from the Life Insurance Corporation, to find out whether they themselves had received any such representation and whether they had given any consideration to this matter? What action has been taken by them in this connection? If even that information is not given, Sir, what are we supposed to understand here?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The point about this is this. The demands. . . (*Interruption*). Sir, it is very easy to find fault with Government for some demands being presented to a Corporation in which the Government has interest. The demands are 47 and some of the demands are expropriatory. Naturally, we asked for a list of the demands. The Corporation will be examining such of those demands which are reasonable. In fact, some of them are very extravagant, and there are 47 demands. I would like to submit in all humility that it is impossible for Government for, a sort of, going into these 47 demands, into the particular weight of each demand and give an answer. All that we can say is that the Life Insurance Corporation is examining the demands. Of course, the demands are not one, two, three or four specific ones, they cover the entire operation of the Life Insurance Corporation.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Now that two demands have been highlighted here I would like to ask: One is about trained personnel, particularly in the management, in the top, middle and lower management. The second is about *benami* agencies. May I know whether the Government will take speedy action in the matter and see that these are looked into?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The hon. Member's interest in this matter will be communicated to the Corporation.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Minister is surely aware of the fact that these agents are largely responsible for the growing business of the LIC. Is he aware of the fact that in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta many of these agents whose whole-time occupation is acquiring business for the LIC are not paid their commission money for months together and they are finding it impossible to carry on and maintain their family; if so, will any steps be taken to see that the commission money is paid to them promptly?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is the first time I have heard of this complaint.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जो कमिशन एजेन्ट बाहर काम करते हैं उन को जो कुछ मिलता है उस से जो अन्य आफिस में काम करने वाले लोग होते हैं उन को तन्ख्वाह ज्यादा मिलती है और उनका प्रमोशन भी होता है । इसलिए दोनों के सम्बन्ध में यह झगड़े चलते हैं । कमिशन

एजेन्टस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा मिले और कुछ सहूलियतें मिलें, इस के लिये क्या सरकार ने कुछ किया है ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : उन लोगों का काम तो कमिशन के आधार पर होता है। जितना बिजिनेस होता है उतना कमिशन मिलता है। और उस को तय करने के लिए अलग अलग नीति है।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that as far back as 1958-59 the Estimates Committee of Parliament in its report recommended the elimination of such *benami* agencies; if so, may I know what has been done by Government in this matter?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The LIC had issued instructions that relations or persons connected with officers will not be allowed to do that. But vigilance ought to be exercised to see whether such *benami* agencies exist in a surreptitious way. The LIC is going to be vigilant in that respect.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the representatives of the Federation met the authorities of the LIC and discussed these demands so that some early decision can be arrived at?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: They have to meet the Board.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Minister aware whether they have met the Board or not?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I do not know that.

Wage Structure for Teachers

*800. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission proposed to set up a wage structure for teachers to be studied by the Commission on all-India basis to determine minimum and maximum salary scales in relation to qualifications and experience; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The Planning Commission do not propose to set up a Committee for this purpose. The question was, however, discussed at a meeting of the N.D.C. Sub-Committee on Social Services held on the 27th of February, 1965.

(b) The decision regarding the appointment of a Committee is to be taken by the Ministry of Education. So far as the Planning Commission are aware, no decision has been taken by that Ministry so far.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: There is a statement issued by the Education Ministry about the pay scales of secondary school teachers all over India and it shows that graduate teachers in Kerala get a salary of Rs. 75 per month, which is less than the salary of a menial or sweeper. May I know whether the Ministry will do something to increase the salaries of teachers to some extent so that it will at least come to the level of the salaries of equivalent posts?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): May I say a word? I entirely agree that we must take a comprehensive all-India look at the problem of salaries of teachers. We cannot settle it State-wise. If we settle it in one State, it will have its repercussions in other States. Whether it is a pay committee or pay commission, the problem is the same. We do not want to raise expectations which we cannot fulfil. Education is a State subject, primarily the responsibility of States. But I do agree that we must not shirk our responsibility. Therefore, in the Fourth Five Year Plan we are trying to see what we can do on a comprehensive all-India basis.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that there is much difference between basic pay and dearness allowance of teachers in different States? If so, what are the reasons? Have they been considered?

Shri M. C. Chagla: It depends upon various factors. Take, for instance, Uttar Pradesh where the teachers are very badly paid. There are other States where the salary scales are comparatively better. It differs from State to State, depending on local conditions and the financial resources of the State.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What is it that prevents the Education Minister from asking the Planning Commission to set up a Committee? Because, if the Planning Commission goes into this question, it is quite likely that when it discusses the problem of allocation to the States, it will keep this also in mind. It will also insist on the States complying with certain minimum standards in the matter of payment of salaries to teachers.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Even all the States are not agreed on this. According to the information that we have received, the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have no objection to the setting up of the proposed commission, while Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala and Madras have not favoured the proposal. There is, therefore no unanimous demand even from the States for the setting up of the commission.

Dr. Ranen Sen: In view of the recent agitation started by the secondary school teachers, which is gathering support from the public, does the Government think it necessary, or has the Government taken any step to give any interim relief, before the Planning Commission or other committees go into the details of a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the salary scales of teachers?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are considering what we could do to tide over the difficulties in the interim period before we finalize our proposals for the next Five Year Plan.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As the hon. Minister knows, there have been tremendous agitations and sympathy has been shown for the cause of teachers and these agitations have been withdrawn on the clear understanding that something is going to be done for them at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan. May we know what is the comprehensive plan which the Planning Commission and the Central Government are thinking of implementing or introducing in order to fulfil at least partially the demands of the teachers in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

Shri M. C. Chagla: There are many schemes that we have considered: one is to have teachers' salaries outside the Plan. Today we have matching grants: we pay 50 per cent; but that has not worked. Even today we are prepared to pay 50 per cent, but the States say, "We have no resources; we want money outside the Plan". If we give money to one State outside the Plan, the other States will say, "We want the same". The question that we have to consider is that of our resources; but, as I said, we are considering this. For example, the State pays its civil servants as a part of the administrative expenses. I do not understand why the State should not look upon the salaries of teachers to be as important as the salaries to their civil servants. But they have not done so; they look upon the teachers' problem as something dis-

tinct from the problem of administrators and civil servants. In my opinion, if you pay your civil servants well, you should also pay your teachers well; but, that primarily is the responsibility of the States.

Dr. Ranen Sen: That is where the Central Government should intervene.

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the reply which the hon. Education Minister has given, I gather the impression that while the teachers are suffering in some of the States, in most States, the Government of India is a helpless spectator and the Government of India cannot do anything because it is a State subject. May I know if the Government of India has any plan to lift itself from that state of passivity and helplessness so far as the teachers of India are concerned from the primary stage to the secondary stage?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We are not in a state of passivity. As I said, in the present Five Year Plan we promised 50 per cent help and many of the States have taken that help and raised the salaries of teachers. Unfortunately, States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are in serious financial difficulties. It is not as if the Centre has gone into the state of passivity or has not taken sufficient interest in the problem of teachers. I have been saying it over and over again that we have got to do something for our teachers.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या इस बात पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है कि भारत भर में अध्यापकों को वेतन उन की योग्यता के आधार पर निश्चित किया जाय, चाहे वे प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ावें, मिडिल स्कूल में पढ़ावें या कालिज में पढ़ावें ? क्या ऐसी योजना है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: On principle I agree that a person with the same qualifications should be paid the same amount; but, it is one thing to enunciate a principle and another thing to persuade the States to carry it out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the State Governments are unable to help the teachers because they are not getting anything from the Centre outside the Plan allocations and that is one of the reasons why nothing is being done. I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is aware that the teachers in U.P., Bengal and Bihar withdrew their agitation on a clear assurance from the State Education Ministers as also some assurance of the Union Education Minister and the Prime Minister that something will be done for them and that if nothing is done, is he aware, there is going to be an all-India agitation again. May I know the steps taken by Government to avert such a crisis?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have persuaded the Finance Minister to look at certain cases which might be treated as special cases in the States. The view of the Government is, in which I include the Finance Minister and myself, that we cannot assume the whole responsibility for payment to teachers, which will be an impossible responsibility for the Centre to take.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Nothing is being given to them.

Shri M. C. Chagla: But where a special case is made out, I will certainly persuade the Finance Minister to take a sympathetic view of the teachers.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई : माननीय मंत्री महोदय को महिला टीचर्स के प्रति काफी दया है । माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री टीचर्स के जो वेतन और भत्ते बढ़ाते हैं, क्या उस सम्बन्ध में उन के सामने यह भी सुझाव है कि महिला टीचर्स को उस के अतिरिक्त पांच या दस प्रति शत अधिक बढ़ाया जाय, क्योंकि कनवेएंस आदि में उन का ज्यादा खर्चा होता है ?

Women teachers have to spend on conveyance etc. So, while granting increased pay, at least 5 to 10 per cent more may be given to lady teachers. I hope the hon. Minister will consider their case sympathetically.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Lady teachers have always had a priority on my list, just as girls' education has always had, in my own mind, a priority, because I feel that unless we educate our girls, we cannot educate the nation.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Increase in Electricity Charges

***792. Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to further enhance the rates of electricity supplied to consumers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the extent to which it is being enhanced and reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The tariff for the year 1965-66 has been revised by the Delhi Eelectric Supply Undertaking with a view to rationlizing the rates under various categories. A statement showing the existing tariff, the revised tariff from 1st April, 1965 and the reasons therefor is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4159/65].

Tax Evasion

***801.** { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Dr. P. Mandal:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. L. Barupal: }

Will the Minister of **Finance be** pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that information regarding evasion of tax by certain Oil Mills at Jhansi and a number of metal dealers of Moradabad was supplied to Government sometime back by certain social workers;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether any *prima facie* case has been established as a result of the investigation in the matter; and

(d) the number of concerns involved?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Investigations are in progress.

(d) Cannot be ascertained at present.

Foreign Exchange to Sheikh Abdullah

***802.** { **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Braj Bihari Mehrotra: }

Will the Minister of **Finance** be

pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of foreign exchange that was granted to Sheikh Abulah for Haj pilgrimage;

(b) the basis on which the amount in question was sanctioned; and

(c) the average amount of foreign exchange that is sanctioned for such pilgrimage to an individual pilgrim?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Sheikh Abdullah was released foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 1000 for Haj Pilgrimage.

(b) This is the normal scale on which exchange is released for Haj.

(c) Rs. 1000.

Pollution of the Jamuna Water

***803. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 10 on the 18th February, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the pollution of Jamuna Water has submitted its report on the 31st March, 1965 as required by the Government Resolution dated the 5th Fabruary, 1965;

(b) if so, whether the Report will be laid on the Table; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons for the delay in submission of the report?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to enable the Committee to give full consideration to the various points included in its terms of reference, it has been found necessary to extend the term upto the end of December, 1965. However its first Report is expected to be received in about a week's time.

Pre-fabricated Houses

***804. Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct pre-fabricated houses during the next two years;

(b) if so, the number of units proposed to be constructed;

(c) whether these houses are meant for Delhi alone or for other cities also; and

(d) the amount allocated for the same?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (d). The Technical Committee set up by this Ministry in 1964, with Prof. M. S. Thacker as Chairman, recommended the construction of at least 2,000 prefabricated houses on an experimental basis in the next two years. The recommendation of the Committee has been accepted by Government. The question of construction of prefabricated houses in the general pool for Central Government employees is at present under consideration. However, the Delhi Development Authority have decided to entrust to the Hindustan Housing Factory the construction of 3,000 houses in Delhi at a cost of Rs. 4.48 crores. In addition, the Municpal Corporation of Delhi have agreed to award to this Factory the work of construction of 1000 houses under the Slum Clearance Scheme at a cost of Rs. 45.65 lakhs.

"Some Lessons from Five Year Plans"

*805. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the note on "some Lessons from the Five Year Plans" prepared by the Planning Commission;

(b) how far the observations made in the note are endorsed by Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to narrow the wide gap between plan objectives and policies?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The paper on 'Some lessons from the Five Year Plans' circulated to the National Development Council contains suggestions by Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission, based on his analysis of problems encountered in the execution of the Five Year Plans. They have been considered in a general way in the course of discussions in the Planning Commission and are being kept in view in work now being done on the preparation of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Finance Minister's visit to States

*806. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which he visited during the last four months; and

(b) the problems discussed and conclusions arrived at?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The States visited during the period December, '64 to March '65 are Maharashtra, Bihar and Madras.

(b) The discussions in Maharashtra were of a general nature.

In Madras, the relief measures consequent on the cyclone havoc in Rameshwaram were discussed. Financial assistance to the state Government, in acordance with the existing policy, was assured and it was also suggested that the State Government may take up advance action on Sethusamudaram Project, to provide employment opportunities, for victims of the cyclone.

In Bihar, the main items that were discussed are the industrial development of Barauni area; development of industrial areas; establishment of Cement and Paper Plants; setting up of an Agro Industrial Corporation, a textile Corporation and consumer industries; construction of a bridge across Ganga at Patna, acceleration of work on Gandak and Kosi Projects and the formulation of the Fourth Plan. The State Government were asked to send detailed proposals in the light of the discussions.

Excise Duties

*807. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Uikey:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rates of additional excise duties on textiles, sugar and tobacco fixed in 1957 under the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, have remained almost static while the rates of basic excise duty on the said commodities have been increased considerbly from time to time;

(b) whether it is a fact that while the states have been raising the rates of sales tax on commodities other than textiles, sugar and tobacco since 1957, they have not been able to obtain

additional revenues from these commodities by way of a higher rate of taxation thereon; and

(c) whether Government contemplate any steps to suitably compensate the States due to the loss suffered by them on account of the fixity of the rates of additional excise duty?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) There have been increases in the basic duties in some cases in the additional excise duties in some cases and in both in some cases. In a few cases, however, the increases in basic duties have been proportionately higher than the increases in additional excise duties.

(b) While it is generally true that the States have been raising the rates of their sales taxes, the question of their obtaining additional revenues by way of higher rate of taxation on these commodities does not arise because the sales tax on these commodities has been replaced by additional excise duties.

(c) The recommendations of successive Finance Commissions seek to ensure an equitable distribution of revenues between the Centre and the States. On an overall view therefore no question arises of loss to the States and of any need to compensate them.

Upper Krishna Project

*808. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the representation of the Mysore Government asking the Centre to treat the Upper Krishna Project as a Central scheme;

(b) whether Government propose to treat the Project on par with the Nagarjunasagar and the Rajasthan Canal Schemes; and

(c) whether Government have taken a decision with regard to the immediate increase in the allocation of the Krishna waters from the present estimate?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Nagarjunasagar and Rajasthan canal are given cent per cent loan assistance by the Centre subject to the state ceilings. The specific request for earmarked loan assistance for Upper Krishna will be duly considered when received.

(c) No, Sir.

Demolition of Jhuggies in Delhi

2060. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent raid in the Capital, 100 Jhuggies on the Yamuna Road, Delhi were demolished rendering homeless about 400 persons;

(b) if so ,the circumstances leading to the demolition of the said Jhuggies; and

(c) the provisions, if any, made for the rehabilitation of the alleged squatters?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c). 144 unauthorised huts were demolished in the Jamuna Bazar area on the 13th March, 1965 to clear the site for laying water mains. Many of the hut dwellers returned and squatted on the site of demolished structures. They were removed from there on the 20th March, 1965. All the 144 squatter families were offered alternative accommodation under the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme.

Contraband Gold in Bombay

2061. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the contraband gold worth 10 lakhs of rupees was seized by the Central Excise Authorities in Bombay on the 21st March, 1965; and

(b) if so, the details of the seizure and its consequences?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). In the early hours of 22nd March, 1965 the Central Excise Officers in Bombay intercepted a Vauxhall car and recovered 6,920 tolas of foreign marked gold packed in four jackets wrapped in gunny bags. The value of the gold seized is about Rs. 4,32,000. Two persons were arrested. Further investigations are in progress.

Patel Study Team

2062. Shri Rajdeo Singh: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the action taken on the recommendations of the Patel Study Team for the four Eastern Districts of U.P. in regard to:

(i) setting up of Heavy Industry in public and private sectors separately;

(ii) Agriculture;

(iii) Transport; and

(iv) other items?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library, see* No. LT-4160|65].

Grants to Medical Institutions

2063. Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Sezhiyan:
Shri Muthu Gounder:
Shri Ramabadran:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the Statewise particulars of the grants (i) asked for (ii) recommended by the State Governments and (iii) amounts paid by Government to various voluntary medical institutions for 1962-63, 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The particulars of the grants sanctioned to voluntary medical institutions under the "Scheme of *ad hoc* grants to T.B., Leprosy, Cancer and other voluntary medical institutions" are given in the statement at Appendix-I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library, see* No. LT-4161|65] Information about the requests against which it was not found possible to sanction any financial assistance for various reasons is given in Appendix-II of the said statement.

Tax Collection

2064. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in spite of Section 23 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, which lays down that the annual value of any property shall be acording to rent, the Income-tax authorities have also been given wide descretion in the absence of any guiding principle to put any high figure which causes unnecessary harassment to the public; and

(b) if so ,the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: (a) and (b). Section 23(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, states that the annual value of any property shall be determined to be the sum for which the property might reasonably be expected to let from year to year. According to the provisions of the Act, the assessment of income from property is done on a national basis and not necessarily with reference to the actual rent received or expenses incurred which may be lower or higher.

In actual practice, the assessing officers determine the annual value of property in one of the following ways:

(i) by adopting the annual value of the property as determined by the Municipal authorities for the purpose of leavying local taxes;

(ii) by adopting the figure of actual rent received;

(iii) by estimating the figure of reasonable rental value according to the market rates.

The assessing officers are required to take care to see that the annual volve is determined at a reasonable figure. The Government have also not received complaints from any quarter in this regard.

Evasion of Sales Tax in Delhi

2065. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sales tax provisions enfored in Delhi to check evasion are going to be made more effective in the near future; and

(b) if so, when and the manner thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Bill to replace the existing sales tax Act of Delhi by a new self-contained legislation is being framed and it will be introduced in the Lok Sabha as soon as it is ready.

Tax Evaders in Indore

2066. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tax evaders who have been discovered in the Indore range of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the number of new assessees who have been brought on the Register and the old ones who have been found guilty of concealment during the past six months?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) During the period from 1-1-64 to 31-12-64, 11230 new assessees were discovered in the Indore Range of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Number of new assessees who have been brought on the General Index Register during the period from 1st July, 1965 to 31st December, 1964. 9527

Number of old assessees who have been found guilty of concealment during the same period..........324.

परिवार नियोजन के अन्तर्गत बन्ध्यीकरण

2067. { **श्री यशपाल सिंह :**
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाका :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना : }

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) दिसम्बर, 1964 तक परिवार नियोजन योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने पुरुषों तथा स्त्रियों का बन्ध्यीकरण किया गया ; और

(ख) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कितना व्यय किया ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : (क) दिसम्बर 1964 तक किये गये बन्ध्यीकरणों की संख्या इस प्रकार है

पुरुष .	5,31,029
महिलायें	2,76,452
योग .	8,07,481

(ख) बन्ध्यीकरण पर सरकार ने 2,18,00,039 रुपये खर्च किये हैं ।

Primary Health Centres

2068. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Health Survey and Planning Committee contemplates to establish three Primary Health Centres per block throughout the country;

(b) if so, whether this objective will be fulfilled during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the population which would be covered per Centre in case the above objective is fulfilled?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Health Survey and Planning Committee had suggested that the new Primary Health Centres to be opened should be on the pattern of the recommendations of the Bhore Committee as stated below in order to serve a population of upto 40,000:—

Medical Officers	2
Public Health Nurses	4
Nurse	1
Midwives	4
Trained Dais	4
Public Health Inspectors	2
Health Assistants	2
Pharmacist	1
Clerks	2
Fitter Mistry	1
Inferior Servants	15

The Primary Health Centres already opened should be upgraded by stages to reach the above-suggested level. The existing Primary Health Centres are based on a population of 60,000 to 80,000 whereas the Bhore Committee envisaged a population for each centre between 20,000 and 40,000.

(b) and (c). The entire population will be covered by Primary Health Centres on the existing pattern as possible in the fourth Plan. Under the reorganised pattern there will be sub-centres under each Primary Health Centre.

During the Fourth Plan period it is proposed to augment the staff at the Primary Health Centres as shown under:

	Existing Main Centre		Proposed for the IV Pain Main Centre
Medical Officer	1	Medical Officers	2
Sanitarnspector	1	(Sr) Sanitary Inspector	1
Public Health Nurse	1	Health Asstt. (F.P.)	3
Lady Health Visitor	1	Public Health Nurse/Lady Health Visitors	2
Auxiliary Nurse Midwives	1	Compounder	1
Compounder	1	Nurses	2
Driver	1	Extension Educator	1
Anciliary staff as required		Laboratory Technician	1
		Dental Hygienist	1
		Computor	1
		Clerk	1
		Store-keeper-cum-Accountant	1
		Driver	1
		Basic Health Worker	1
		Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	1
		Anciliary Staff as required.	

Flood Protection Works in Delhi

2069. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of works of flood protection and other essential services in Delhi amounting to very huge sums have been allotted to National Building Construction Corporation Ltd., and National Project Construction Corporatin Ltd. by the Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the number of projects allotted to each and the amount involved; and

(c) whether these Corporations have experience of such works?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). Only the following two works of the total value of Rs. 5:56 lakhs have been allotted to and executed by the National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

(i) Construction of Tail Regulator of Najafgarh Drain Rs. 5 lakhs.

(ii) Construction of Hume Pipe Culvert-cum-Regulator at Kakraula on Delhi Najafgarh Road Rs. 56,000.

No such work has been allotted to the National Building Construction Corporaion by the Delhi Administration so far.

(c) Yes; so far as the National Projects construction Corporation is concerned. The questin does not arise in the case of the National Buildings Construction Corporation to whom no works were allotted.

Hyderabad House, New Delhi

2070. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal relating to the purchase of Hyderabad House in New Delhi by the Central Government stands at present; and

(b) what better use is planned for the main building?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh have not so far agreed to the sale of the Hyderabad House in New Delhi to the Central Government. About two months ago the question was again discussed by the Finance Minister and the Minister for Works and Housing with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. He promised to consider the matter but no final decision has been taken as yet.

Investment on Export Promotion Industries

2071. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the possibility of shifting a certain amout of investment from import saving industries to export promotion industries;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction: and

(c) its likely effect on our economy?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) to (c). The Government consider the investment on import-saving industries as well as on export-promotion industries, equally important in order to maximise the availability of foreign exchange for all essential needs. The question of shifting any part of the ivestment from one to the other, therefore, does not arise.

States' Share in Central Levies

2072. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a new formula from Gujarat for the States' share in the divisible pool of the Central levies;

(b) if so, its particulars;

(c) the extent to which the implications have been found acceptable to the Union Government; and

(d) whether the States have been asked to examine the formula and give their reactions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No formula as such has been received, though views on the existing arrangements were expressed by the State Government while dealing with State finances. The matter also falls within the purview of the Fourth Finance Commission which has already been appointed.

(b) to (d). Do not arise:

Third Sex

2073. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Medical Scientists at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi have undertaken a study of "Third Sex"; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) At the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, some clinical and laboratory investigations have been undertaken to understand such cases.

In all animals—including man—the sex of the off-spring depends upon the following two important factors:—

(i) The manner in which the female egg has been fertilized by the male sperm. The fertilized egg containing identical pairs of sex chromosomes (units determining the heredity of the man) becomes female and with dissimilar set of sex chromosomes becomes the male. This science is called cytogenetics.

(ii) There are several hormonal glands in the body like the testes, ovary, thyroid, pituitary adrenal gland, etc., the secretions of which regulate the manly or womanly development of the young child. Because of this influence a man develops hair on various parts of the body and grows a beard, while a woman develops breasts, can bear children and nurse them.

The above natural process sometimes goes astray and individuals are born who show mixed sexual features and characters. For example, a male may develop breasts (Gynaecomastia) and a woman may grow beard. These are cases of 'Inter-sex'. The Hon'ble Member probably has this in mind when he refers to these cases as 'third sex'. Study of Cytogenetics and influence of hormones is a step in understanding such cases of 'Inter-sex' or 'Third sex'.

(b) No significant results or fresh contribution to the knowledge on this subject has been achieved so far, However, interpretations of such clinical ovservations are being studied.

Harnessing of the Ganges Waters

2074. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects investigated so far by the Government of Uttar Pradesh to harness the waters of the Ganges, with the help from the Centre; and

(b) the number of more projects proposed to be investigated?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) and (b). The U.P. State authorities themselves are investigating all optential hydro-electric sites in the Ganga basin. At present, ten different sites are under investigation by the U.P. authorities and four more sites are proposed to be investigated by them during the fourth Plan period.

Thermal Plants for Delhi

2075. **Shri Heda:**
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thermal plants with their capacity that are being installed in Delhi;

(b) the reasons for not tapping the resources from Bhakra; and

(c) how the cost between these two compare?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) The following thermal plants are being installed in Delhi:—

(i) 15 MW set at Rajghat Power House.

(ii) 3 x 62·5 MW sets at Indraprastha Power Station.

(b) This is being done subject to the availability of power.

(c) The cost of generation from the existing 36 M.W. unit in 'C' power station is about 6·0 paise per unit. The anticipated cost of generation from the I.P. Station Extension Project based on the project estimate as sanctioned by the Planning Commission, DESU's share of the cost of Yamuna Barrage and the present coal cost, would be about 4·80 paise per unit. The import of power from Bhakra system to DESU costs about 4·2 paise per unit.

Drainage Pipes in Curzon Road, New Delhi

2076. **Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Land and Development Office, New Delhi had committed to bear the expenditure of laying drainage pipes in Curzon Road and other areas upgraded in the Master Plan for intensive commercial use;

(b) the reasons for the non-fulfilment of the assurance;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Land and Development Organisation would be the real beneficiary in collecting the betterment charges from these areas; and

(d) if so, the total amount involved?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No such commitment has been made.

(c) and (d). The Land and Development Organisation will recover additional charges for permitting the change of use of land from "residential" to "commercial". These charges are leviable in terms of the lease deeds but it is difficult to indicate their total amount at this stage.

Currency in Circulation

2070. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total currency in rupees issued by the Reserve Bank of India till the 16th February, 1965;

(b) the total value of currency in different denominations returned to the Reserve Bank as spoiled notes till the above mentioned date; and

(c) the total rupees currency in circulation in the black market at present?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Total notes issued by the Reserve Bank upto February 19, 1965,—the date nearest to February 16, 1965—amounted to Rs. 2564 crores.

(b) The requisite information is being collected and will be supplied as soon as it is available.

(c) The total of rupee currency in circulation in the black market is not known.

कर्मचारियों को प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता

2078. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ सरकारी और अर्द्ध-सरकारी विभागों/कार्यालयों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो कर्मचारी प्रतिनियक्ति पर काम कर रहे हैं उन्हें प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता के रूप में पर्याप्त धन दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या तथा उन को इस समय प्रतिनियुक्ति भत्ता के रूप में दी जा रही कुल राशि जानने की वांछनीयता पर विचार किया है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृति को रोकने के लिये कुछ उपाय किये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी): (क) ऐसे सरकारी कर्मचारियों को कुछ शर्तों के अधीन या तो उस पद का वेतन दिया जाता है जिस पर उन की प्रतिनियुक्ति हुई है या मूल वेतन के 20 प्रतिशत तक का प्रतिनियक्ति भत्ता (अधिक से अधिक 300 रुपये तक) ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). जी, नहीं । इस मंत्रालय के 4 मई 1961 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन संख्या एफ० 10 (24)-ई० III/60 और 9 मार्च 1964 के इसी संख्या के कार्यालय ज्ञापन में, जिस की लिपी सभा पटल पर रखी गई है, [पुस्तकालय में रखी गई, **देखिये** संख्या एल.टी. 4162/65]. निर्धारित शर्तें काफी प्रतिबन्धात्मक है तथा यह आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता कि और प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जायें । दूसरी ओर सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रतिष्ठानों आदि में सेवा के लिए उपयुक्त अधिकारियों को आकर्षित करने के लिये उन्हें काफी प्रोत्साहन देना आवश्यक है ।

Family Planning Centres

2079. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government propose to open about three hundred rural family planning centres in various States;

(b) if so, the total expenditure to be incurred thereon;

(c) the advantages likely to accrue out of that; and

(d) the response of the people thereto?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There is a proposal to establish 750 rural family planning units at Community Development Blocks in different States during 1965-66.

(b) As estimated expenditure of Rs. 161·50 lakhs is proposed to be incurred.

(c) It is expected that this will give greater impetus to Family Planning in the rural areas.

(d) Response of the people to Family Planning is by and large encouraging.

Recovery of Gold in Lucknow

2080. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 6th February, 1965 a party of Customs and Central Excise led by a Deputy Superintendent recovered four pieces of gold bearing foreign marks from the possession of a Saharanpur bound passenger at the Lucknow Railway Station;

(b) if so, the total value of the gold seized; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) On 6th February, 1965 a party of Central Excise Officers searched a Shahjahanpur bound passenger at Lucknow Railway Station and recovered from him 466·640 grams of foreign-marked gold in four pieces.

(b) Rs. 2500 approximately.

(c) The person was arrested and subsequently released on bail. The case is under departmental adjudiction.

वाराणसी में दुकानों, आदि पर छापे

2081. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, 1965 के दूसरे सप्ताह में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क तथा आय-कर प्राधिकारियों ने वाराणसी (उत्तर प्रदेश) के कुछ जौहरियों की दुकानों पर छापे मार कर लगभग साढ़े तीन लाख रुपये के मूल्य के सोने के आभूषण, चांदी के सिक्के तथा चांदी के पासे बरामद किये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी) : (क) फरवरी, 1965 के दूसरे सप्ताह में केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और आयकर प्राधिकारियों ने वाराणसी में कुछ जौहरियों की दुकानों पर छापे मारे। केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग ने 2 लाख रुपये के मूल्य के सोने के आभषण पकड़े जबकि आयकर विभाग ने 3,85,748 रुपये के चांदी के सिक्के और चांदी की ईंटें पकड़ीं ।

(ख) जांच पड़तालें पूरी हो जाने के बाद छिपायी गयी आय पर कर निर्धारण के लिए उपयुक्त कार्यवाही कीं जायेगी ।

Revenue from Central Excise

2082. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount of revenue received from Central Excise from Orissa and Rajasthan States during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The information required is given below:

Revenue Realised

(Rs. 000)

	1963-64		1964-65 (upto January 1965)	
	Orissa	Rajasthan	Orissa	Rajasthan
Gross.	13,33,58	3,75,03	12,65,23	2,64,26
Refund.	34,66	50	7,55	1,18
Net.	12,98,92	3,74,53	12,57,68	2,63,08

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

2083. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: }

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium irrigation projects taken up so far in Orissa during the Third Plan period;

(b) the amount spent on them;

(b) the irrigation potential created by these projects; and

(d) the land actually irrigated during the same period in Orissa?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4163|65].

Rural Electrification in Orissa

2084. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: }

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central aid so far granted to Orissa for Rural Electrification Scheme in the State during the Third Plan period;

(b) the progress made so far in Orissa in that direction during the same period;

(c) whether any special preference has been given to Orissa to popularise use of electricity in agriculture and to subsidise power supply for the purpose during the same period; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) During the first four years of Third Five Year Plan, Central loan assistance amounting to Rs. 71 lakhs has been granted to Orissa by the Government of India for rural electrification Schemes.

(b) 272 villages (*i.e.* localities with a population of 10,000 and below) were electrified between 1st April, 1961 to 31st December, 1964.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Village Housing Scheme in Orissa

2085. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: }

Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Orissa State under the village housing projects scheme during the Third Plan period; and

(b) the amount spent so far during the same period?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Rs. 50 lakhs.

(b) The amount drawn by the State Government during the first four years of the Plan. (i.e. upto the 31st March, 1965) is Rs. 16·92 lakhs.

Grants to Orissa

2086. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena: }

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any lump-sum grant has been made to the Orissa Govern-

ment for Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 1964-65; and

(b) if so ,the details thereof?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण आवास योजनाएं

2087. { श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :
श्री बैं० ना० कुरील :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :
श्री कपूर सिंह : }

क्या **निर्माण तथा आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में (31 जनवरी, 1965 तक) ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को इस कार्य के लिये वास्तव में कितनी राशि नियत की गई;

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने नये प्रव्रजकों को बसाने की दृष्टि से ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं के लिये और अधिक राशि नियत करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस संबंध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). तीसरी योजना के प्रथम चार वर्षों के दौरान (अर्थात् 31 मार्च, 1965 तक) ग्रामीण आवास योजना के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों ने 286.11 लाख रुपये की कुल राशि निकाली है । इस राशि में से उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने, जिस की कुल नियत राशि तीसरी योजना में इस योजना के लिये 225 लाख रुपये है, 17.50 लाख रुपये निकाले थे ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

Health Records of States

2088. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the State which possesses the best health record free from diseases and inhabitants having good physique on the basis of the latest figures collected by the Central Government; and

(b) how Orissa stands in this behalf?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). On the basis of the figures relating to the expectation of life at birth, estimated rate and death rate during 1951—60 and the infant death rate during 1960 estimated by the Registrar General of India and the recorded death rates from certain diseases in the various States of India during the calendar years 1961 and 1962, the position of Orissa in respect of the state of health in comparison to the States of India is in the following order:—

1. Kerala
2. Punjab
3. Rajasthan
4. Maharashtra
5. West Bengal
6. Orissa.

Rajasthan Canal

2089. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late decided to take the Rajasthan Canal project out of the State Plan and to allocate funds therefor;

(b) if so, the quantum of funds allocated for the project for the current year;

(c) whether Govenment have also been considering to take over some other projects of National importance which may be considered to be rather too big for being executed by the States concerned out of the State-resources; and

(d) if so, which other irrigation projects of this nature are proposed to be taken over and whether flood control scheme in Assam is one of them?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The proposals are under active consideration of the Government and the various details are being worked out.

(b) A token provision of Rs. one crore has been made in the Central budget.

(c) and (d). Yes. No decision has yet been taken in respect of any specific irrigation or flood control schemes.

World Bank Team on Coal Transport

2090. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank Team on coal transport have completed their study;

(b) whether they have suggested any improved methods; and

(c) if so, what are those suggestions?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A summary of the suggestions and recommendations, as given in the report of the team, is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-4164/65]. Copies of the report are available in the Parliament Library.

Kattampalli Project

2091. **Shri A. K. Gopalan**: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the Kattampalli Project in Kerala began;

(b) whether the work has now been stopped;

(c) when it will be completed; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Work on the project was started in 1958.

(b) No.

(c) The State Government have yet to finalise the construction schedule.

(d) Available funds are being utilised more for completion of those projects which are in an advanced stage of construction in order that benefits from them may start accruing as early as possible.

M/s. Mcleod & Co.

2092. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the stage at which the appeal of Mcleod & Co. in the foreign exchange under-invoicing case, stands at present?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The appellants have complied with the order under section 129 of the Customs Act, 1962 regarding deposit of penalty. The appeal is now pending for a personal hearing.

Prize Bonds

*2093. Shri Subhodh Hansda:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Y. D. Singh:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first series of the Five Year Interest Free Prize Bonds, 1965 has matured for refund;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether the principal amount thereof will be refunded to the holders and if so, when?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Five Year Interest Free Prize Bonds, 1965 matured for repayment on the 1st April, 1965.

(c) Yes; from 1st April, 1965 onwards, as and when claims are preferred. The Bonds will be received and payment made at:

(i) Offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay (Fort and Byculla), Calcutta, New Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and Nagpur;

(ii) Branches of the State Bank of India and its subsidiary banks conducting Government treasury work;

(iii) Head Post Offices;

(iv) Departmental Sub-Post Offices; and

(v) Non-banking treasuries and sub-treasuries.

Water Logging in Orissa

2094. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area affected by water logging in Orissa during 1964-65; and

(b) the nature and extent of Central assistance given to that state during the same period for effective treatment of water logged areas?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) There is only temporary waterlogging in certain areas due to heavy rains and floods which is usually relieved by clearing the existing drains. The Orissa Government have reported that the area so affected during 1964 was 4·28 lakh acres.

(b) No separate financial assistance is given for treatment of waterlogged areas. However, a loan of Rs. 45:00 lakhs was sanctioned to the Government of Orissa in 1964-65 for Flood control and drainage schemes.

कुतुब मीनार के चारों ओर हरी पट्टी

2095. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय: क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि दिल्ली में कुतुब मीनार के चारों ग्रोर हरी पट्टी बनाने की योजना में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : दिल्ली मास्टर प्लान के ग्रन्तर्गत एक वनौषधिक उद्यान बनाने के लिये कुतुब मीनार के इर्द गिर्द लगभग 2,000 एकड़ भूमि विकसित करने की व्यवस्था है। भूमि ग्रर्जन ग्रधिनियम 1894 की धारा 4 के ग्रधीन यह क्षेत्र ग्रधिसूचित कर दिया गया है ।

Computor Supplied by Ford Foundation

2096. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that an I.B.M. electronic computor supplied by the Ford Foundation to speed up

the processing and analysis of economic and statistical data in connection with formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan is lying idle for a long time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) The I.B.M. electronic computor and ancillary equipment gifted by the Ford Foundation for use by the Planning Commission, the Programme Evaluation Organisation and other agencies were received in consignments between the last week of December, 1964 and the middle of January, 1965. A section of the Unit is expected to start functioning within April, 1965.

(b) The installation of a Computor Unit entails completion of numerous procedural and codal formalities and undertaking of different works. Necessary steps were taken well in advance. But the non-availability of the requisite accommodation posed a serious problem and slowed down the preparatory work. This problem was resolved sometime back and work on the installation of the Unit is making good progress.

Tax Concessions to Sugar Industry

2097. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will **the Minister of Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the effects on production and price level consequent upon the non-grant of tax-concessions to sugar industry in 1962 have been studied;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) whether Government have given another thought to this question?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Non-grant of tax concession to Sugar industry had no effect on production of sugar and consequently, on its prices.

(c) The situation is reviewed and appropriate tax concessions are given whenever considered justified.

Gifts of Books from U.K.

2098. Shri Sidheshwar Prasad: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news comment published in the 'Opinion' of the 9th March, 1965 of Bombay regarding gifts of books from U.K.;

(b) whether the whole question has been reconsidered; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government in the matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Books are free of customs duty. But at present, even free gifts of books require an import licence if the value of any consignment exceeds Rs. 250. In the case of consignments of books sent recently by the Women's Council, U.K., where the value exceeded Rs. 250, no import licence had been obtained. The question whether the existing import control regulation in respect of gifts of books needs any modification is under consideration.

बिजली का बन्द होना

2099. { **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री प० हं० भील :

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में बिजली की बार बार बन्द होने की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त करने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) समिति की बनावट तथा उसके विचारार्थ विषय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

बनावट

1. श्री के० एल० विज, सदस्य केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत आयोग—अध्यक्ष

2. श्री के० जी० आर० अय्यर, संयुक्त सचिव, सिचाई व बिजली मंत्रालय—सदस्य

3. श्री एच० आर० भाटिया, प्रिंसीपल थापर इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ इन्जीनियरिंग, पटियाला—सदस्य

4. श्री के० मत्थन, किर्लिस्कर इंडस्ट्रीज लि०, बम्बई—सदस्य

5. श्री एन० एस० बसन्त, सचिव, दिल्ली ताप परियोजना नियंत्रण बोर्ड—सचिव

विचारार्थ विषय

(1) दिल्ली में, 1964 के दौरान बिजली की सप्लाई में हुई खराबियों का पुनर्विलोकन।

(2) भविष्य में ऐसी खराबियों को दूर करने के उपाय सुझाना।

(3) रख-रखाव कार्य में इस समय लगे हुए स्टाफ की पर्याप्तता की जांच करना और यदि कोई सुधार हो तो उनको सुझाना।

यह समिति, दिल्ली बिजली सम्भरण उपक्रम और नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका दोनों के वितरण प्रणालियों की भी जांच करेगी और आशा है कि वह अपनी रिपोर्ट जुलाई, 1965 के आरम्भ में प्रस्तुत कर देगी।

Relief in Corporate Taxes

2100. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a nine-member delegation of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry met the Finance Minister and requested him for some relief in the Corporate Taxes;

(b) if so, the main points stressed by them; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on their demand?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (c). A representative deputation met the Finance Minister on the 21st March, 1965 and generally discussed the budget proposals with him. They promised to send a note later on.

Low and Middle Income Group Houses in Delhi

2101. Shri Shiv Charan Mathur:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sample survey was conducted by the Housing Department of the Delhi Administration to find out as to how many houses have been rented out by the beneficiaries of the Low and Middle Income Group housing loans; and

(b) if so, the findings of the said survey and the action proposed to be taken by Government against those who have violated the rules under such schemes?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The result of the survey is as follows:

Name of Scheme	Houses surveyed	Houses wholly occupied by owners	Houses partly rented out	Houses wholly let out
Middle Income Group Housing Scheme	118	43	45	30
Low Income Group Housing Scheme .	197	116	42	39

The survey did not reveal any violation of the rules.

Housing Scheme in Madras

2102. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Works and Housing** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various housing schemes sponsored by his Ministry have not made any progress in Madras State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to take special steps to accelerate the construction of houses under various schemes in the State of Madras?

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). No. Out of a total allocation of Rs. 6·25 crores for housing schemes in the Third Plan, the Madras State have utilised Rs. 3·37 crores during the first four years of the Plan

(c) It is being continuously impressed upon the State Governments, including the Government of Madras. that they should provide larger funds in their Annual Plans for Housing Schemes. The matter has also been taken up with the Planning Commission.

Shri Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur

2103. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Yudhvir Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 12 on the 18th February, 1965 regarding the affairs of Shri Sriram Durga Prasad of Nagpur and state:

(a) whether the investigations have since been completed by Government; and

(b) if not, when these are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Vigorous efforts are being made to complete the investigations as early as possible, but in view of their complicated nature, it will take a few months more.

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(i) REPORTED PROPOSED VISIT OF PHIZO TO CHINA

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the calling attention notice. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रश्न संख्या 800 पर एक प्रश्न पूछ लेने दिया जाय मैं बड़ी देर से इस के लिए खड़ा हो रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी अब नहीं हो सकता मैं आगे चला गया हूं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं बड़ी देर से खड़ा होता रहा हूं. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे अफसोस है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में व्यवस्था का क्या प्रश्न है ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जिस श्रेणी के छात्रों को अंग्रेजी का अध्यापक पढ़ता है और उसी श्रेणी के छात्रों को जो अध्यापक संस्कृत पढ़ाता है उन दोनों अध्यापकों के वेतन में फर्क होता है और अंग्रेजी पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापक को संस्कृत पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापक की अपेक्षा डेढ़ गुना और दुगुना वेतन मिलता है तो मैं आप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि संस्कृत पढ़ाने वाले अध्यापक को अंग्रजी के अध्यापक के मुकाबले वेतन इतना कम क्यों मिलता है ? इस में आप की क्या व्यवस्था है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

"श्री ए० ड१० फिज़ो की चीन की प्रस्तावित यात्रा के समाचार तथा उस पर भारत सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया ।"

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): The report in the Indian Press is based on a news item from the London correspondent of the "Dawn" of Karachi.

Mr. Phizo has been in England since 1960. He has opted for and been given British citizenship.

Our reports indicate that he has received no encouragement in England in recent months from official quarters in his agitation for the so-called independence of Nagaland.

Whether Mr. Phizo will be allowed to go to Peking is a matter for the British Government to decide, since he is now a British national.

We would not be in favour of a British national being given facilities for travel to indulge in activities which are against the interests of our country.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय श्री फ़िज़ो कहां पर हैं और वह नागालैंड में आते हैं या नहीं ? दूसरे यह जो शांति वार्त्ता हो रही है उस का उन के मन पर क्या असर पड़ा है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: He does not come to Nagaland. He is in England, as I have already stated. As to what the effect of the peace talks on his mind is, I have no information.

Shri Daji (Indore): Get him psycho-analysed.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या यह बात सही है कि अपनी चीन और पाकिस्तान की विजिट से मि० फ़िज़ो इस

शांति वार्त्ता में देर करा रहे हैं और नागालैंड का कोई मसला इस वजह से तय नहीं हो पाता है कि पादरी स्काट के मार्फत वह चीज़ पहुंचती है और मि० फ़िजो नहीं चाहते हैं कि शान्ति से बैठा जा सके तो सरकार इस मामले में क्या कर रही है ?

Shri Swaran Singh: The general question of the peace talks that are going on in Nagaland is a matter which has been discussed here more than once. That does not arise out of this calling-attention-notice at all.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): The hon. Minister has expressed the anxiety of our Government not to allow Shri Phizo to go to China. Since India is a member of the Commonwealth, may I know whether the Government of India will make a request to the Government of the United Kingdom to see that Shri Phizo does not get a passport for China because that will aggravate the situation and would be damaging to India, and whether Brigadier Sen who is one of the officers....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should be satisfied with one question....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is connected with this question.

Mr. Speaker: So many questions should not be clubbed together.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Brigadier Sen, the Advocate-General of Nagaland, has been sent specially to England and one of his assignments is to see Shri Phizo in this connection?

Shri Swaran Singh: We have asked our High Commissioner in London to convey our views in this respect to Her Majesty's Government. He will certainly do that.

I have no information of the deputation of Brig. Sen. But I can say that there is no question of his going to see Phizo in any form on our behalf. He has nothing to do with Phizo.

Shri Daji: In view of the well-known hostile nature of Phizo's activities, which will be multiplied if he goes to China, and in view of the fact that alreadly there is a lot of wrong anti-Indian propaganda about Nagaland going on—Dawn had put it on its front page that napalm bombs were used by us in Nagaland; this was mentioned in the House—have Government made it clear to the Governments of U.K. and China that Phizo is *persona non grata* with us and any such facilities given to him to go to China would be treated as an unfriendly act towards India?

Shri Swaran Singh: I agree with the hon. Member that a lot of wrong propaganda is being carried on. It is entirely incorrect to say that napalm bomb was used in any part of Nagaland. That is a story which is entirely incorrect and I would like to repudiate it very strongly. It was never used and any suggestion to that effect is absolutely incorrect. I am glad that the hon. Member mentioned it, giving me an opportunity to state the facts.

I have already said that we have asked our High Commissioner in London to clearly tell the U.K. Government that we are totally opposed to it and that they should not permit a British national to undertake an activity which is against our interest.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : फ़िजो की गतिविधियां हमारे भारत देश की प्रतिष्ठा और स्वाधीनता के विरुद्ध जाती हैं क्योंकि फिजो चीन जाने की सोच रहे हैं, वह चीन जो कि हमारा दुश्मन मुल्क है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो यह भूमिका और लेक्चर देने लग गये, जो सवाल करना हो वह आप करें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं सवाल ही करने जा रहा था लेकिन उस से पहले मैं उसकी थोड़ी सी पृष्ठभूमि बतलाना चाहता था लेकिन आप उस की इजाजत मुझे नहीं दे रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर कोई सवाल करना हो तो आप उसे करें।

श्री बागड़ी : और लोगों को आप इस तरह से पृष्ठभूमि समझाने की इजाजत दे देते हैं लेकिन मुझे नहीं दे रहे हैं। खैर मैं फिर सवाल ही करे लेता हूं। चाइना फ़िज़ो और शेख को जोकि हिन्दुस्तान के मुखालिफ़ तत्व हैं उनका इस्तेमाल वह हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ प्रचार के लिए करना चाहता है तो क्या हमारी भारत सरकार भी ऐसे तत्वों का सहयोग लेने का विचार रखती है, दलाई लामा या कुछ ऐसे तत्व जिनका कि चीन के खिलाफ़ इस्तेमाल हो सकता है और विदेशों में यह तत्व जा कर चीन के विरुद्ध प्रचार कर सकते हैं ? अगर खुद भारत सरकार चीन का विदेशों में विरोध नहीं कर सकती तो वह दलाई लामा को थाईलैंड या अमरीका वगैरह में भेज कर उनका इस्तेमाल चीन के विरुद्ध कर सकती है या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बागड़ी साहब इस सवाल का गवर्नमेंट से मैं क्या जवाब देने को कहूं ? अगर गवर्नमेंट ने ऐसा करना भी हो तो भी उसको नहीं चाहिये कि वह उस तरह का जवाब दे। आप कहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट कहे कि वह इस बात में क्या करेगी, ऐसा पूछना मुनासिब नहीं है। आप ज़रा इस बारे में गहराई से सोचिये।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। अब यह कोई फ़िज़ो का सवाल तो है नहीं। फ़िज़ो तो लंदन में बैठा है लेकिन चीन तो हमारा दुश्मन मुल्क है और वह जब उनका इस्तेमाल करता है तब वह हमारे लिये आपत्तिजनक और ख़तरनाक बात होती है . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या बागड़ी साहब चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट यहां उन्हें बतलाये कि हम फलां फलां आदमियों को चीन के बरखिलाफ़ एक एजेंट बना कर इस्तेमाल करेंगे ? क्या गवर्नमेंट का यह बतलाना कि वह उन से मा यह काम करायेंगे देश हित में होगा ? श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। मैं आप को याद दिलाता चाहता हूं कि आप ने खुद यहां कई बार फ़रमाया है कि ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव किसी हद तक काम रोको प्रस्ताव का भी काम करता है काम रोको प्रस्ताव यहां पर आने नहीं दिया जाता है तो जो कुछ सरकार की नीति की कमियां हैं उन को ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव के द्वारा भी लाया जा सकता है यह आप ने खुद यहां पर कई बार फ़रमाया है तो इस चीन वाले मामले में कांग्रेस सरकार की बहुत बड़ी कमियां नीति की रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब उन ख़ामियों की बहस तो इस वक्त नहीं हो सकती है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं खुद आप की बात आप को याद दिला रहा हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे बहुत अच्छी तरह से याद है कि मैंने क्या बात कही है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ध्यानआकर्षण में शेख अब्दुल्ला अथवा श्री फ़िज़ो का सवाल उठता है, तो चीन के सम्बन्ध में सवाल उठ जाना बहुत लाज़िमी हो जाता है। आप ने दलाई लामा के बारे में जो फ़रमाया, अगर वह व्यंग्य के तौर पर

था, तो अलग बात है, लेकिन अगर असलियत और नीति का सवाल है, तो इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि एक तरफ़ पीकिंग और ताइपेह में जो बैर चल रहा है और दूसरी तरफ पाकिंग और तिब्बत में जो बैर चल रहा है, इन दोनों बैरों के मामले में हिन्द सरकार की नीति बड़ी खराब रही है । अगर ध्यान-आकर्षण प्रस्ताव में नीति का सवाल पूछ कर के इस सवाल को नहीं ला सकते, तो आखिर उस का मतलब क्या रह जाता है ? ये दोनों नीतियां सामने आनी चाहिये और उस पर सरकार को अपनी राय बतानी चाहिये—या तो यह कि अब तक जो पुरानी राय रही है, वह उस पर चलना चाहती है या वह उस राय को बदलना चाहती है । तो इस सम्बन्ध में जब तक हमारे सामने यह बात नहीं आयेगी, तब तक किसी न किसी रूप में श्री अब्दुल्ला का, श्री फ़िजो का या और कोई सवाल उठता रहेगा । और मैं यहां पर बिल्कुल साफ़ कह देना चाहता हूं कि केवल हिन्दुस्तान के स्वार्थ की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूं . . .

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): This is practically a short speech.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Long speech.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बल्कि इस में स्वार्थ और सिद्धान्त दोनों हैं । हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने चूंकि सिद्धान्तको छोड़ दिया है, (*Interruptions*). इस लिए स्वार्थ के मामले को बार-बार उठाना पड़ता है । (*Interruptions*). इसलिये हम को सिद्धान्त और स्वार्थ, इन दोनों पहलुओं पर विचार करना चाहिये ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is practically a speech.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को दोबारा शुरू करने दीजिये ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं कर सकता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप नहीं कर सकते ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : क्या यह कोई तरीका है कि जब मैं कोई सवाल उठाता हूं, तब कांग्रेस वाले व्यवस्था का प्रश्न खत्म नहीं होने देते और बीच में टोकने लगते हैं ? आप मुझे रोक सकते हैं, लेकिन दूसरों को ऐसा करने का क्या अधिकार है ? (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन वह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कब तक चलेगा ? मैंने आपको सवाल करने की इजाजत नहीं दी थी । आप व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहते थे और आप ने इतना कह लिया है । इस में कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है । अब आप बैठ जायें, ताकि मैं आगे चल सकूं ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : ठीक है, श्री रघुनाथ सिंह अपनी खैरख्वाही करते रहें ।

Shri P. C. Borooah (Sibsagar): Although Mr. Phizo has changed his Indian nationality and embraced British nationality, he has been described as the President of the Naga National Council in statements of the underground Nagas. (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मैं उधर से दूसरी स्पीच भी सुनता रहूं? क्या मैं एक को सुनूं या दो को सुनूं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माफ़ कीजिये ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: He is directing these activities from a country like U.K. which is the leader of the commonwealth of Nations. May I know whether mere change of nationality prevents our Government from taking any action against his nefarious activities?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य सवाल करें। हर एक मेम्बर साहब को कहना पड़ता है कि वह सीधा सवाल करे।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Yes, I have finished.

Shri Swaran Singh: In the statement that I made, I have said that he has not been receiving any encouragement from the U.K. Government with regard his activities.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): In recent months.

Shri Swaran Singh: The hon. Member said he was directing the activities from London. Our information is that the hostile leaders who are now functioning in Nagaland themselves are doing whatever they want. They are indulging in objectionable activities, but there is not much evidence that Phizo is directing their activities.

Shri P. C. Borooah: He is described as the President of the Naga National Council in statements of the underground Nagas.

Mr. Speaker: A part has been answered. I will not allow the whole thing to be answered.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam (Banda): In view of the fact that our hopes of success in our negotiations with the Naga rebels have been dependent on the efforts of the peace mission, in this new situation when Mr. Phizo has declared openly that he is indulging in anti-national activities, I want to know whether Government is intending to change the policy or whether it is still depending on the peaceful negotiations of the peace mission?

Mr. Speaker: Has he followed it?

Shri Swaran Singh: I may be permitted to say that we have no intention to change the policy which, fortunately, has received the support of the Members of Parliament of both the Houses who visited those places and made their reports.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : फ़िलहाल फ़िज़ो ने एक वक्तव्य प्रकाशित किया था, जिसमें उन्होंने इस बात का स्वागत किया था कि चीन ने काश्मीर के स्वयं-निर्णय के अधिकार को मान लिया है और शेख़ अब्दुल्ला को चीन में जाने के लिए न्योता दिया है। फ़िज़ो ने इस वक्तव्य में यह आशा प्रकट की है कि चीन नागा प्रदेश के स्वयं-निर्माण के अधिकार को भी मान लेगा और उनको भी चीन आने के लिए दावत दे देगा। मेरा प्रश्न इस स्वयं निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में है। कच्छ से लेकर नागा प्रदेश तक हमारी सीमा पर आज फ़ौजी और वैचारिक हमला भी हो रहा है। इसलिए यह स्वयं-निनर्णय का तत्व हिन्दुस्तान के एक एक हिस्से को भारत से अलग करने के लिए इस्तेमाल में लाया जाता है। जहां एक ओर चीन, मंगोल, तिब्बती और तुर्की जनता की आज़ादी को छीन रहा है या छीनने का इरादा रखता है, दूसरी ओर हिन्दुस्तान के एक एक. . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब सवाल करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह भूमिका है। मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कह रहा हूं। मैं दूसरे लोगों से बहुत कम समय ले रहा हूं। अब मेरा प्रश्न आ रहा है। इस तरह आप बीच में हम को न रोकें।

स्वयं-निर्णय के नाम पर चीन हमारे देश के एक एक हिस्से को देश से अलग करने का और राष्ट्रीय एकता को तोड़ने का प्रयास कर रहा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार चीन के इस वैचारिक और फ़ौजी आक्रमण का कोई ठोस और मुकम्मल जवाब देगी या उसकी अपनी जो वर्तमान नपुंसक नीति है, उसको ही चलायेगी । यह मेरा प्रश्न है ।

Shri Swaran Singh: It is wrong for him to use such adjectives with regard to this policy and I take strong objection for using such expression.

Mr. Speaker: I agree.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उस का पुनरुच्चारण कर रहा हूं कि आप की नीति बिल्कुल नपुंसक नीति है । (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसको एक्सपंज कर दिया जाये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : एक्सपंज करने का सवाल है ? यह शब्द कोई असंसदीय थोड़े ही है । (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । अब क्या आप जवाब सुनेंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : सुनेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर सुनेंगे, तो आप आराम से बैठ जाइये । जवाब सुनिये ।

12.18 hrs.

SUSPENSION OF MEMBER
(Shri Madhu Limaye)

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The word 'napumsak' should be expunged.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): May I ask one question? Will it be proper to use that expression?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : (देवास) : ठीक है, यह बिल्कुल ठीक शब्द है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) : आप उस नपुंसक नीति के प्रतीक हैं । आप बैठ जाइये । (*Interruption*). मैं जवाब सुन रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हर रोज़ कहता रहता हूं कि यह मेम्बर साहब, श्री मधु लिमये, हर वक्त प्रोसीडिंग्ज को आवस्ट्रक्ट करने की कोशिश करते हैं और मैंने इन से इस बारे में दो तीन दफ़ा कहा है कि यह एक दिन की कार्यवाही नहीं है, यह हर रोज़ की कार्यवाही है । वह कार्यवाही को इस तरह रोक कर बन्द रखते हैं कि हम को आगे नहीं जाने देते हैं । मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता । मैं चाहूंगा कि हाउस इस पर कोई एक्शन ले । मैं इस तरह से नहीं चल सकता हूं । इस वक्त मैं इनका नाम ले कर, पुकार कर, कहता हूं कि वह बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : यह कैसे हो सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं चला जाऊंगा आपकी आज्ञा मानूंगा, लेकिन मुझे एक अर्ज़ करने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप चले जाइये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो दखल नहीं दे रहा खाडिलकर जी दे रहे थे । मैं तो जबाब सुन रहा था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप चले जाइये ।

श्री किशन पटनायक: इस तरह की बाधा दूसरे लोग भी दिया करते हैं और हर रोज़ दिया करते हैं, लेकिन यह एक्शन की बात हमारे ऊपर क्यों आ जाती है ? यह बात हमेशा हुआ करती है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : (करनाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

श्री मधु लिमये : हमें भाई निकाल दीजिये । आपका बहुमत है, निकाल दीजिये । नपुंसकता की नीति खूब चलाओ, जोर से चलाओ ।

[*Shri Madhu Limaye then left the House*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप और देखें कि जिस मेम्बर को कहा जाए कि हाउस छोड़ कर बाहर चला जाए, वह जाते जाते फिर ऐसे शब्द कहता है जो मुनासिब नहीं हैं । हाउस में वह कहता है और यह और ज्यादा हाउस की बेइज्जती है । या तो वह जाने से इन्कार करे तो हम एक्शन लें, लेकिन जब जाने को भी तैयार हो जाता है. . . . .

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That Shri Madhu Limaye, a Member of this House, and named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for a fortnight."

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले इस पर निर्णय हो जाने दीजिये ।

श्री मौर्य (अलीगढ़) : आप पहले इस पर निर्णय दें कि नपुंसक शब्द पार्लियामेंटरी है या नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have to put the question. (*Interruption*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : पन्द्रह रोज़ के लिए नहीं करना चाहिए । यह काफी लम्बा समय होता है । पन्द्रह रोज़ का बहुत समय होता है ।

श्री मौर्य : हम चाहते हैं कि आप यह बतायें कि यह पार्लियामेंटरी शब्द है या नहीं है । नपुंसक नीति शब्द पार्लियामेंटरी लैंगएज में आता है या नहीं आता है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल इस एक शब्द का नहीं है । गलत तरफ इस चीज़ को आप न ले जायें । जो चीज़ आपके सामने है, उसी को आप लें । किसी शब्द के इस्तेमाल के बारे में यह चीज़ नहीं कही जा रही है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरी बात सुन लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मुझे अपनी बात रख लेने दीजिये । आप बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरा व्यवस्था का एक प्रश्न है ।

Shri Raghunath Singh: The motion is before the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी मैं आपकी बहुत ज्यादा इज्जत करता हूं । लेकिन उसकी भी कोई हद होगी । आपको मैं यह कह देता हूं कि आप इस तरह से खड़े हो कर बोलना शुरू न कर दिया करें । आप जब चाहते हैं खड़े हो जाते हैं और बोलना शुरू कर देते हैं और मेरे बार बार कहने पर भी नहीं मानते हैं । यह नहीं होगा । बाकी मेम्बरों से अलहदा मैं आपकी इज्ज़त करता हूं उनसे ज्यादा इज्जत करता हूं । लेकिन इस चीज को आप इतनी ज्यादा दूर न ले जायें कि यहां का जो डिसिप्लिन है वह भी मैं न रख सकूं । आपको बहुत बार मैंने कहा है लेकिन आप खुद-ब-खुद खड़े हो कर रास्ते में रुकावट डालते चले जाते हैं । यह बात जो है मुनासिब नहीं है । आपसे कई बार मैंने कहा है और चूंकि मैं आपकी इज्जत करता हूं, इसलिये मैं खामोश हो जाता हूं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप जब कहते हैं मैं बैठ जाता हूं और अब मैं भी बैठ गया था। मुझ पर आप लांछन न लगायें। मेरी वजह से आपको कोई दुख हुआ हो तो उसके लिए मैं क्षमायाचना करता हूं। मैं जानबूझकर कोई ऐसी चीज़ नहीं करता हूं जिससे आपको दुख हो। सभा में मैं यह कह रहा हूं, सभा में होने के नाते कह रहा हूं।

न सः सभाय न यत्र न संति वृद्धाः
न ते वृद्धा चे न वदन्ति धर्मम्।

इस आधार पर आपकी सेवा में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। नपुंसक शब्द जो है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शब्द का सवाल नहीं है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जानकारी के लिए आप थोड़ा सा सुन लें। नपुंसक शब्द संस्कृत के पुन शब्द से निकला है और न यह पुल्लिग है और न स्त्रीलिंग। संस्कृत के तीन शब्द हैं जो पुन से ——(**इंटरप्शंज**) क्या आप अध्यक्ष हैं......

श्री दाजी (इंदौर) : अध्यक्ष तो बोल चुके हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप सुनना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि मेरी वजह से अगर कष्ट हुआ हो तो उसके लिए मैं क्षमा प्रार्थी हूं। लेकिन फिर भी ये अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले हम लोगों को बोलने भी नहीं देते हैं, हमारी बात सुनना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि नपुंसक शब्द ऐसा नहीं है जोकि असंसदीय हो या कोई अपशब्द हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, नपुंसक शब्द का यहां कोई सवाल नहीं है। यही एक शब्द आपके दिमाग पर सवार हो गया है और उसमें ही आप उलझ गये हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इसके बारे में बात कही गई थी।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): You were pleased to observe that you had issued several warnings to the hon. Member. Since he did not listen to you and obstructed the proceedings of the House, you asked him to leave the House and he obeyed your orders and has gone out. I do not think further action on this matter is called for at this moment. If that hon. Member again behaves in that manner, then the House may consider about taking any further action. At the moment, I would plead with all hon. Members of the House and I will urge upon even the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs not to press that motion but withdraw that motion.

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): I would like to submit that when you took the decision in regard to Shri Madhu Limaye, none of us here had the slightest inclination to object because it would not have been proper to do it, but what I discovered to my consternation was that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who does not come to the assistance of the Chair......

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Nor the Leader of the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee:...at a time when it should be done, comes up at a time when no help is necessary and quite gratuitously makes a suggestion about another hon. Member who perhaps ill-advisedly had made certain observations. You took that step after your patience had been tried for a very long time. You have said yourself that it has been continuing from day to day and you have taken that step. We naturally bowed down to that. But there was no point in the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs suddenly getting up to move a motion with regard to another member, who had ill-advisedly made certain observations? To propose a

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee.]

punishment against that other member, which was a great deal more serious than the punishment which you in your wisdom had already meted out to Shri Madhu Limaye was an act which has no relation to the facts of the situation.

Mr. Speaker: He has referred to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister making a motion about another member. What does he mean?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: That was about Shri Kishen Pattnayak.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He is mistaken. The motion made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs was about the same member.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: My submission in that case is, when you have taken that step against the member and asked him to withdraw and that member was withdrawing, there was no reason at all for him to be given another punishment. A person cannot be given two punishments for the same offence. Either the Speaker calls upon a member to withdraw or there is a motion requiring that some member be suspended from the service of the House for a certain period of time. In this case when you have given the punishment it is wrong for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to come forward proposing a second punishment.

Mr. Speaker: I must submit to hon: leaders of the opposition here whether they do not realise that this is happening every day and the House is held to ransom for some time each day. It is the occurrence not on one day alone. I have been warning for the last few days that it is accumulating and the total effect on me would be very bad. I have been asking those one or two hon. members to avoid it. But they have been taking the pitch to a certain point—99 per cent—and then when they found that cent per cent was just coming, they would sit down. I have been experiencing it and finding myself in a very difficult position. I have been warning those members—one of them was Shri Madhu Limaye—not to do it. At least there are occasions when some interruptions can be made and I always allow that. Maybe I am charged that I am not exercising that patience that ought to be done. But I have given them every facility for discussion and every opportunity for expression. Wherever I find that there is a legitimate occasion, I give that opportunity. Rather—though it may be disparaging to myself—I have been accused openly that I have been too soft, too gentle, too weak in not taking any action and therefore much of the time of the House is wasted in that respect. Don't the leaders of the opposition realise how much time is wasted every day in that respect? As responsible leaders of opposition groups, they must realise it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Nobody has questioned what you have done.

Mr. Speaker: Again it is not being appreciated that when I told him to go out, then also he made certain remarks that were objectionable. Therefore, I appealed to the House at that moment that demeanour of his. (*Interruptions*). It is another question. You do not hear, but I hear everything that is uttered. That is the difficulty. When he was going out, he uttered certain words that were disparaging to the whole House and to all the members. That is why the suggestion came and the question is before me now.

श्री किशन पटनायक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस किस्म की रुकावट डालने के कारण श्री मधु लिमये को नेम किया गया है उस किस्म की रुकावटें सिर्फ हमारा ग्रुप ही नहीं डालता, हमारे ग्रुप की तरफ से ही नहीं डाली जाती हैं बल्कि अकसर और जो ग्रुप्स हैं, उनकी तरफ से भी और कांग्रेस की तरफ से भी........

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : नहीं नहीं ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह उसका नमूना है । इस तरह से भी आपकी तरफ से रुकावटें डाली जाती हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह नमूना है ।

श्री किशन पटनायक : पिछले तीन सालों की लोक सभा की प्रोसीडिंग्स की जो किताब छपी हुई है और जो टेप रिकार्ड पर है उसको अगर जांच की जायेगी तो यह पता चलेगा कि रोज यह रुकावट होती है या नहीं, बिना आप की अनुमति से बातें कही जाती हैं या नहीं । लेकिन एक बात जरूर होती है कि जब लोग अंग्रेजी में रुकावट डालते हैं या आप की परमिशन के बिना अंग्रजी में बोलते हैं तो या तो आप उन पर एतराज नहीं करते, या अगर करते भी हैं तो कुछ मुलायम मन से करते हैं । लेकिन जो लोग हिन्दी में रुकावट डालते हैं या हिन्दी में बिना अनुमति के बोलते हैं तो आप का स्वर, आप को डाटने की शैलो, कुछ अलग हो जाती है, और इस ढंग से हम लोगों को. .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : फिर शायद होनी का कुसूर है क्योंकि जब आप हिन्दी में बोलते हैं तो मैं कोशिश करता हूं कि आपको जवाब हिन्दी में दूं । आप शायद मेरे हिन्दी जवाब को ज्यादा बुरा समझते हैं । इसमें जो कुसूर आप लगा रहे हैं वह हिन्दी पर मैं नहीं लगाता, आप लगा रहे हैं ।

अब, मेरे सामने एक क्वश्चन रखा गया है । मुझे उसे सारे हाउस के सामने रखना है । मुझे तो ज्यादा एतराज इस बात पर है कि मैंने तो सिर्फ इतना ही कहा था कि आप बाहर चले जायें, जाते जाते उन्होंने जो सुलूक किया है, वह ज्यादा काबिल एतराज है ।

Shri Ranga: Sir, I thought you would be good enough not to proceed with that suggestion made by my hon. friend, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. Now, if you are going to place it before the House, I will have to submit to you, as my hon. friend here has already said, that one punishment is enough for the same Member and to add to it another punishment may not appear to be reasonable. Just at present, after the well merited admonition that you have administered today, I think we ought to be content with the action that you have taken.

I will tell you why. You named us, all the leaders of the Opposition groups. You could easily have, in the same breath and with the same weight, named the leader of the ruling party here. He is the Leader of the House and he is so rarely present here especially on these difficult occasions. He should have, in his own wisdom, appointed a Deputy Leader. He did not do it. Well, that is his own concern. But they have already named my friend, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha as Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He also takes pleasure in being absent as much as possible, although he is with us sometimes when, of course, we enjoy his presence. Therefore, it is not only we, but much more so, the Leader of the House, whose duty it is, instead of allowing things to go to such a pitch that you yourself were obliged to take this initiative, to have taken the initiative and helped you. He did not do it. Therefore, under these circumstnces, we deserve to be excused, if he deserves to be excused. For God's sake do not inflict a second punishment on the same Member on the same day and on the same occasion.

The Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I am extremely sorry that these remarks should have come from Professor Ranga.

Shri Ranga: Very well deserved.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I wholly resent it and strongly repudiate it.

Shri Ranga: The records will show.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am here in the House whenever it is essential. I am always present especially at this time when hon. Members create a special situation. And, of course, I have met the Leaders of the Opposition and I have requested them that we should try to have some kind of a decorum. Though it was an informal talk and discussion I felt that it would have some effect. We are entirely—of course, on behalf of the Government, I need not say that—behind you and you have our fullest support. In regard to this particular day, to this situation, I think what the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has proposed is perfectly correct and it should be placed before the House (*Interruptions*).

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं हर एक को कैसे बुला सकता हूं। आप सब बैठ जाइये।

अब आप यह समझिये कि मैं एक गलती दूर करना चाहता हूं जो कि बार बार दोहराई जाती है कि एक ही बार जब सजा मिल गई तो दूसरी सजा नहीं मिलनी चाहिये। जब श्री मुकर्जी बोले तो मैं ने सोचा कि बात को साफ कर दूं।

I have tried to make it clear that his behaviour, after he had been directed to go out, was very objectionable. Then he uttered certain words and that is more actionable than what he had done earlier (*Interruption*).

श्री मौर्य: जिन शब्दों का उच्चारण उन्होंने किया, उन को मैं ने सुना। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने क्या कहा। जो शब्द उन्होंने कहे हैं मैं ने अपने कानों से सुना है। उन्होंने इन शब्दों का उच्चारण किया था:

"इस नपुंसक नीति पर चल कर देश का कल्याण नहीं हो सकता।" यह उनके शब्द थे।

Shri Raghunath Singh: What was his gesture when he was going outside? He has called the whole House impotent including yourself.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: उन्होंने सारे हाउस के लिये कहा था।

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: *Napumsak* means "importent" which is not unparliamentary. . .

Mr. Speaker: I have not taken objection to that. Again and again I am being reminded of that. I am only taking objection to his behaviour when he was directed to go out. Now the only question before me is. . .

श्री बड़े (खारगोन): मेरा कहना यह है कि उन्होंने पार्लियामेंट को नपुंसक नहीं कहा है। आप रेकार्ड देख लीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: I have been warning him. It is not a question only of today. I shall now put the motion that is before me.

The question is:

"That Shri Madhu Limaye, a Member of this House and named by the Speaker, be suspended from the service of the House for a fortnight."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Shri S. S. More (Poona): Sir, I have wrongly voted for Noes.

Mr. Speaker: That will be recorded.

Division No. 9] **[12.41 hrs.**

AYES

Achal Singh, Shri
Akkamma Devi, Shrimati
Alva, Shri Joachim
n'ııııy, Shri Frank
Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Balmiki, Shri
Barkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barman, Shri P.C.
Basappa, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B.R.
Bhagvati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.K.
Bist, Shri J.B.S.
Borooah, Shri P.C.
Brajeshwar Prasad, Shri
Brij Basi Lal, Shri
Brij Raj Singh, Shri
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandrabhan Singh, Shri
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhry, Shri Chandramani Lal
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Chaudhuri, Shrimati Kamala
Chaudhuri, Shri Sachindra
Chavan, Shri D.R.
Chavda, Shrimati Joraben
Chuni Lal, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Das, Shri N.T.
Deshmukh, Dr. P.S.
Dighe, Shri
Dinesh Singh, Shri
Dubey, Shri R.G.
Dwivedi, Shri M.L.
Ering, Shri D.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Ganapati Ram, Shri
Guha, Shri A.C.
Gupta, Shri Shiv Charan
Harvani, Shri Ansar
Heda, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal, Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jamir, Shri S.G.
Joshi, Shri A.C.
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kabir, Shri Humayun
Kajrolkar, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kannamwar, Shrimati Tai
Karni Singhji, Shri
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Dr. P.N.
Khan, Shri Osman Ali
Khan, Shri Shahnawaz
Khanna, Shri Mehr Chand
Khanna, Shri P.K.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Krishna, Shri M.R.
Krishnamachari, Shri T.T.
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Lahtan Chaudhry, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N.R.
Lonikar, Shri
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Majithia, Shri
Malaichami, Shri
Malaviya, Shri K.D.
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Malliah, Shri U.S.
Manaen, Shri
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Maniyangadan, Shri
Mantri, Shri D.D.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mehrotra, Shri Braj Bihari
Mehta, Shri J.R.
Mehta, Shri Jashvant
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri M.P.
Misra, Shri Shyam Dhar
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Musafir, Shri G. S.
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri D.J.
Nanda, Shri
Naskar, Shri P.S.
Nayak, Shri Mohan
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nesamony, Shri
Nigam, Shrimati Savitri
Niranjan Lal, Shri
Oza, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Pandit, Shrimati Vijay Lakshmi
Panna Lal, Shri
Parashar, Shri
Patel, Shri Man Sinh P.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri S.B.
Patnaik, Shri B.C.
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C.R.
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Raghunath Singh, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Raja, Shri C.R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri
Raju, Dr. D.S.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramdhani Das, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Rao, Shri Rajagopala
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rattan Lal, Shri
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddy, Shrimati Yashoda
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Saigal, Shri A.S.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sarma, Shri A.T.
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Scindia, Shrimati Vijaya Raje
Sen, Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sham Nath, Shri
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Shastri, Shri Lal Bahadur
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Sheo Narain, Shri
Siddananjappa, Shri
Siddhanti, Shri Jagdev Singh
Siddiah, Shri
Sidheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D.N.
Singh, Shri K.K.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sinhasan Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri
Subbaraman, Shri
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swaran Singh, Shri
Thengondar, Shri
Thevar, Shri V.V.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.
Tiwary, Shri R.S.

Tyagi, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Varma, Shri M.L.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Veerabasappa, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Vidyalankar, Shri A.N.
Vyas, Shri Radhelal
Wadiwa, Shri
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh

NOES

Alvares, Shri
Bade, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Basant Kunwari, Shrimati
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen
Bheel, Shri P.H.
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakravartty, Shrimati Renu
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Dhaon, Shri
wivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gulshan, Shri
Kachhavaiya, Shri Hukam Chand
Kakkar, Shri Gauri Shankar
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kar, Shri Prabhat
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Manoharan, Shri
Misra, Dr. U.
More, Shri S.S.
Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Murmu, Shri Sarkar
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Pattnayak, Shri Kishen
Pottekkatt, Shri
Raghavan, Shri A.V.
Rameshwaranand, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Reddy, Shri Narasimha
Sezhiyan, Shri
Singh, Shri A.P.
Singh, Shri Y.D.
Singha, Shri Y.N.
Solanki, Shri
Swamy, Shri Sivamurthi
Vimla Devi, Shrimati
Vishram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri
Yajnik, Shri

Mr. Speaker: The result of the division is:*

Ayes 183; Noes 44.

The motion was adopted.

श्री किशन पटनायक : सारी लोक सभा को यह नपुंसक बना देंगे ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा एक सवाल सुन लीजिए अध्यक्ष महोदय ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं ।

Order, order. I am not allowing him.

Shri Bagri left the House at this stage.

12.43 hrs.

CALLING ATTENION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE —*contd.*

REPORTED PROPOSED VISIT OF PHIZO TO CHINA—*contd.*

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The progress of the Naga Peace talks has been very slow and sluggish and an impression has gained that it has become slow and sluggish because the Naga hostiles are contracting Mr. Phizo, who is a British citizen, for guidance. In that case, may I know what steps Government have taken to disrupt the contact of the Naga hostiles with Mr. Phizo and stop it altogether?

Shri Swaran Singh: We are not doing anything in that context. If they are in touch with him, or writing to him, or doing something of that nature, I do not know how we could prevent that. But we are anxious that these peace talks should not be delayed. We are doing everything possible to see that the peace talks conclude soon.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta): In view of the fact that though he is a British national, Phizo still claims to be the leader of the Nagaland Independence Movement and in view of the fact that the hostile Nagas and their so-called Government still draw their inspiration from Phizo, and are under his influence, does the Government propose to instruct our delegation at the peace talks to raise the question of this declaration of Mr. Phizo with the leaders of the Naga hostiles and insist that the Naga hostiles should unequivocally dissociate themselves from Phizo's plan to seek Chinese assistance, or face the consequences that

*The name of one Member could not be recorded under "Ayes".

will follow from their implicit confession of collusion with China, which is an enemy nation?

Shri Swaran Singh: In the first place, none of the leaders of the Naga hostiles who are carrying on these talks has ever suggested that they want to seek any Chinese help. It is not for us to suggest that they should do this or do that. We are interested in finding a satisfactory solution so that the misgivings that the Nagas have been feeling and having all this time may disappear from that section of the Naga people.

12.44 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of Indian Central Sugarcane Committee

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee for the year 1963-64. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4155|65].

Notifications under Sea Customs Act and Salt Act

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri Rameshwar Sahu): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, making certain further amendments to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General Rules, 1960:—

(i) GSR 437 dated the 20th March, 1965.

(ii) GSR 438 dated the 20th March, 1965.

[*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4165|65].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1963:

(i) S.O. 1002 dated the 29th March, 1965, containing Corrigenda to Notification No. S.O. 2567 dated the 28th July, 1964.

(ii) S.O. 1003 dated the 29th March 1965, containing Corrigenda to Notification No. S.O. 591 dated the 15th February, 1965. [*Placed in Library, see* No. LT-4157|65].

12.45 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

Twelfth Report

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): Sir, I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.45-1/2 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Sixty-seventh Report

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-seventh Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Transport—Calcutta and Haldia Ports.

12.46 hrs.

RE: SELECTION OF SPEAKER

श्री सिंहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : मैं ने आपको एक पत्र लिखा था । सदन में यह प्रथा चल गयी है कि एक लिस्ट के आधार

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

पर आप वक्ताओं को बुलाते हैं। वास्तव में होता यह है कि चूंकि प्रायः हाउस में कोरम की कमी रहती है, इस कारण यह भी देखने में आया है, कि जिन सज्जनों के नाम आप बुलाते हैं वे उस समय सदन में नहीं होते हैं। प्रोसीज्योर तो यह होना चाहिए कि जो सदस्य उपस्थित हैं, उन में से जो बोलना चाहते हैं वे खड़े हों, और उन में से जिस को आप बुलावें वह बोले। इस सम्बन्ध में रूल नम्बर 350 में यह दिया हुआ है :

"When a member rises to speak, his name shall be called by the Speaker. If more members than one rise at the same time, the member whose name is so called shall be entitled to speak."

साथ ही रूल 358 में यह है ;

"Order of speeches and right of reply".

उसके अन्दर भी यह दिया हुआ है :

"After the member who moves a motion has spoken, other members may speak to the motion in such order as the Speaker may call upon them."

मैं खास कर एक बात की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। क्योंकि लिस्ट आप के पास चली जाती है, इसलिए सदस्य खड़े नहीं होते और उन के बैठे रहने पर ही आप उन के नाम का उच्चारण कर देते हैं, और कभी कभी वे मेम्बर सदन में उपस्थित नहीं रहते जिनके नाम बुलाए जाते हैं। यह हम सदस्यों के लिए बड़ी आपत्ति की बात है कि हम आपका ध्यान आकर्षित न कर के अपने अपने दलों के सचेतकों के पास जाएं कि हमारा नाम दे दो। तो यह परम्परा संसदीय परम्परा के विरुद्ध है। हम को बोलने के लिए आपकी दृष्टि आकर्षित करनी चाहिए। ऐसा प्रश्नोत्तर काल में होता है जिस समय आप के सामने कोई सूची सदस्यों की नहीं होती सिवाय उन सदस्यों के नाम के जिनके नाम में प्रश्न होता है। आप पहले उनको बुलाते हैं और फिर उन के अलावा उन को भी बुलाते हैं जो खड़े होते हैं। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि यही प्रथा बहस के समय भी चलनी चाहिए। उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि बहुत से आदमी जो बोलने के इच्छुक हैं, और तैयार हो कर आते हैं लेकिन किसी कारणवश सचेतक के पास जाना पसन्द नहीं करते या या उचित नहीं समझते, पर आपकी दृष्टि आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं, उन को समय मिल जावेगा और उनको वंचित नहीं होना पड़ेगा। अभी वह बोलने से बंचित हो जाते हैं।

अब इस में कुछ सदस्यों की भी इज्जत का सवाल है और इस सदन की इज्जत का सवाल है और इस बारे में स्वस्थ परम्परा डालने का भी सवाल है तो इन सब चीजोंका ध्यान करते हुए मेरा आप से यह अनुरोध है कि वही पुरानी स्पीकर की आई कच करने वाली परम्परा का ही पालन हो। अगर कोई पार्लियामेंटरी पार्टी अपने दल के कोई विशेष नाम देना चाहे तो वह नाम आपको दे दे लेकिन वह नाम दे देना ही उन विशेष लोगों को बुलाये जाने के लिए आवश्यक नहीं होगा, उनका बुलाया जाना केवल इसी बात पर ही आधारित नहीं होगा कि उनका नाम पार्टी की ओर से स्पीकर को लिख कर दे दिया गया है बल्कि जो भी बोलने का इच्छुक हो वह खड़ा हो और जो भी स्पीकर की आई को कैच करेगा उसे बुला लिया जायगा। पहले की यह परम्परा एक सही और स्वस्थ परम्परा थी और मैं चाहता हूं कि आप इस पर विचार करें। इसलिए मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ़ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर बहस की तो कोई ज़रूरत नहीं है।

श्री शिव नारायण : एक लफ्ज में भी आप की इजाजत से कह दूं। इस हाउस की आप सुप्रीम पावर हैं, उस के आप स्वामी हैं और उस में हम लोगों की इज्जत भी शामिल है जिसकी कि आपको रक्षा करनी है। हकीकत यह है कि हम जिन जिन स्टैंडिंग्स कमेटीज के मैम्बर्स हैं उन से संम्बन्धित विषयों पर न तो प्रेसीडेंट ऐड्रैस के दौरान, न बजट डिस्कशन के और न ही बजट डिमांड्स के दौरान बोलने का अवसर मिल पाया है। जब हम ने आप से अनुरोध किया कि यह कोरम हम लोग ही बनाते हैं तो आप ने कृपा करके पांच मिनट का समय मुझे बोलने के लिए दे दिया था। जब से यह सैशन आरम्भ हुआ है हमें बोलने का अवसर नहीं मिल सका है। हमारे जैसे मैम्बर्स जो कि हाउस की तमाम कार्यवाही में बहुत दिलचस्पी लेते है, ऐक्टिव पार्ट लेते हैं और सदा उपस्थित रहते हैं उनको तो चांस मिलना ही चाहिए। अब जिस दिन गवर्नमेंट का कोई महत्वपूर्ण सबजैक्ट हो उस दिन व्हिप आपको यह सलाह दे कि किन किन को बुलाना है लेकिन हर एक सबजैक्ट पर जो सचेतक से लिस्ट बोलने वालों की आप के पास पहुंचा दी जाती है तो वह कुछ उचित नहीं है, और हम लोगों को समझ में नहीं आता कि क्या किया जाय और क्या न किया जाय, हम एक कन्फ्यूजन में पड़ जाते हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप यह लिस्ट से न गाइड होकर स्वतः जो आपकी आई को कैच करे उसे आप बुलायें।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मैम्बर्स को बोलने के लिए बुलाने में अपना डिस्क्रिशन इस्तेमाल करें।

कोरम की घंटी आजकल बहुत ज्यादा बजने लगी है। इस का कारण यह है कि चाहे वह अपोजीशन पार्टी हो अथवा कांग्रेस पार्टी, लिस्ट्स देने का फल यह होता है कि जिसका नाम लिस्ट में होता है जैसे ही वह बोल लेते हैं बस सीधे हाउस से बाहर चल देते हैं और फिर वह हाउस में बैठने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं समझते हैं। इसलिए यह जो स्पीकर की आई कैच करने की पुरानी परिपाटी थी उसे फिर से ऐडाप्ट करना चाहिए ताकि बोलने के इच्छुक व्यक्ति सारे के सारे आदि से अंत तक बैठे रहें और आपकी आई कैच करने की कोशिश करते रहें। आज लिस्ट के कारण होता है कि जहां उन्होंने स्पीच दी बस बाहर निकल जाते हैं। अगर आप को हाउस में कोरम रखना है तो आपको उसी ओल्ड प्रैक्टिस को ऐडाप्ड करना चाहिए ताकि हर एक आदमी को वहां पर मौजूद रहने में दिलचस्पी रहे।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I pray to you with due humility and with entire submissiveness of feeling that you give us only one privilege in this House and that is that we should be able to catch your eye. If we are not able to catch your eye, we will sit content; but, what is happening is that there are some persons who sit here from 11 o'clock till 6 P.M. and they do not know what they are doing here. So, I submit to you very respectfully that these lists are creating a lot of confusion. I do not know from where these lists come.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): From heaven.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Whether they come from above or from below or from space, I do not know. All I would say to you is that you know the capabilities of each one of us; you know, for what we are good and for what we are not good. Therefore you should dispense with these lists and depend entirely on your own judgment. We trust your judgment and if we are not called upon to make any speech on any subject according to your judgment, we will be content; but, you save us from the other kind of degradation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is really against the tyranny of the Congress whip.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): Although catching your eye is a good method and most probably the best method, sometimes you are not there and the Deputy-Speaker is also not there and some member on the Panel of Chairmen is there. Then, the difficulty of discretion arises. But, as far as our party is concerned, I feel that there is some meaning in the party whip giving a list because it does happen that we have more people than can be accommodated. But there is one thing that I would like to submit. Sometimes, it happens that one Member, fortunately or unfortunately, tries to speak on more than one of the Demands for Grants and just because he has spoken once, just for that matter, the Chair should not disallow the Member. That is the only thing that I appeal to you. Our party is being quite right in giving a list and, of course, ultimately the discretion lies with the Chair and we have always been satisfied with you.

Mr. Speaker: I really have all the sympathy with hon. Members. I agree that on very many occasions time is not equitably distributed among Members and some Members are left out. I do realise that.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Specially Congress Members.

Mr. Speaker: Congress Members are left out. That is right. I agree there also. But, because they are in such large numbers, they have to sacrifice also.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): It is their fault, Sir, that they are so many.

Mr. Speaker: They do feel that they constitute about 75 per cent of the strength and yet they get only 50 per cent of the time if the time taken by Ministers is taken out.

Shri Raghunath Singh: That is our main difficulty. We get only 50 per cent of the time.

Mr. Speaker: That is the difficulty. Sometimes there are two or three Ministers also who have to intervene; therefore, Congress Members do suffer. But these things that they have brought to my notice at this moment ought to have been discussed in the party itself. That would have been much better.

The Directions by the Speaker are very clear on this point and Shri Sinhasan Singh has probably read Direction No. 115A. Has he read it? It is very clear.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Rule 350.

Mr. Speaker: I am talking of the Direction. I will read it out and it would be very clear. I will try to act upon that to the best of my ability and would also request the Deputy-Speaker as well as the members on the Panel of Chairmen that they should also follow that. It reads:—

> "Any one of the following three methods may be adopted by members who desire to notify the Speaker of their intention to take part in a debate or discussion:—".

The first is:—

> "The names of members who wish to participate in a particular debate or discussion may be supplied to the Speaker by the parliamentary Parties or groups."

The second is:—

> "A member who prefers to write direct to the Speaker may do so without having to go through the machinery of parliamentary party of group."

Directly also he can write to me. The third is:—

> "A member who may not like to give his name to the Speaker through his party or to write direct to the Speaker"—

he may not like to do either of these

things, then too—

> "but wishes to adopt the well-known parliamentary practice of catching the Speaker's eye may stand in his seat whenever he wishes to take part in a debate. Unless"—

this is forgotten and we are not acting upon it perhaps; Shri Sinhasan Singh too would be satisfied with it—

> "Unless a member rises in his seat and catches the Speaker's eye, he shall not be called upon by the Speaker to speak, irrespective of whether he has sent his name through his party or group or written direct to the Speaker."

So, we will try to follow it. Everyone, who has to speak, whether his name is contained in the list or not, will have to stand.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: One more method may be permitted. If he cannot catch your eye, he may catch wour ear.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the Opposition groups are concerned, there is no difficulty at all because the time is divided and apportioned to them. Allotment of time is made to them, they choose their own speakers and send in only that name. Therefore, here there is no difficulty at all.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): But they also leave the House. . .

Mr. Speaker: That is right. It is correct that as soon as a Member completes his speech, he just goes away. He is not concerned and does not feel interested in listening to the reply at all. That is not fair. A Member should be here after he has made his speech.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We are always there for the reply.

Mr. Speaker: I find, most Members go away; they do not care to listen to the reply even. There are some who have taken care to write to me when they cannot be present that they would not be present; but, there are others who just finish their speeches and go away. That happens on both sides.

13 hrs.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): Sometimes, the Ministers also are absent when the speeches go on here.

Mr. Speaker: In such cases, my attention is drawn at once to it, and I always ask the Ministers to remain present.

The over-riding factor would always remain catching the eye of the Speaker.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May be the ear also.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): There have been cases where the names of Members have been taken by the Chair, and they have not been present here, but when they come back they have been allowed to speak; and there was no question of catching the eye of the Speaker also in their case.

Mr. Speaker: That might have happened, but I have said that we shall try to follow this.

13.01 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—*contd.*

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Information and

[Mr. Speaker]

Broadcasting. Shri Hem Barua might resume his speech now. He had already taken 10 minutes yesterday.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Yesterday, he came to the rescue of the House.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): The House would have been adjourned if he had not spoken yesterday.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I volunteered to speak.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I have to make one request to you. Yesterday, we were not able to move our cut motions. I hope you may kindly be pleased to allow us to move those cut motions now.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly send me the chit indicating the numbers of those cut motions, and I shall treat them as moved.

Shri Hem Barua: Yesterday, I said that I did not want the All India Radio to be a glorified institution of insipid programmes, for no other medium reaches the people as it does. I wanted the All India Radio to be a living institution, not a moribund one, one capable of stimulating the creative impulses of our people into significant responses. But has it been able to do so? It has not been able to do so. And why? It is because the All India Radio is a mouthpiece of the Government wedded to the stereotyped principles of management and control, and because it is bureaucracy-oriented and not mass-oriented. I would say that there should be a greater variety of programmes or there should be more of regional programmes, because our country is vast. But is that possible unless a certain measure of independence and initiative is given to the directors of the regional stations, which the All India Radio is not giving at present? It would not be possible without that measure of initiative and independence given to the station directors of the regional stations.

Now, I would say a word about the staff artistes. As Shrimati Indira Gandhi would agree, the staff artistes are the backbone of the All India Radio, but for their contributions, the All India Radio cannot function even for a day. But what is the treatment meted out by our Government to the staff artistes of the All India Radio? The staff artistes are treated almost like pariahs without any security of service or anything of that sort. I do not understand why Government cannot absorb the staff artistes into the permanent cadres of service? Can you tell me of any democracy in which its citizens are treated as our Government are treating the staff artistes today? No country has ever done such a thing, and I would say that this is a fraud on human conscience. I hope and trust that Shrimati Indira Gandhi who has imbibed and inherited so many sterling qualities of her father will do everything possible in her power to reverse this sorry scheme of things entirely.

Government have appointed the Ashok Chanda Committee on broadcasting. But I would say that this is not enough. They should appoint a commission of inquiry, just as they appointed one for the press, and another for the films some years back, to enquire into the working of the All India Radio, not to witch-hunt but to suggest measures towards the improvement of its working. I am quite convinced in my mind that if the All India Radio is converted into a corporation or it is converted into an institution like the BBC with a similar measure of initiative and independence, much of the bureaucratic malady which plagues the All India Radio today will go. May I point out that year in and year out this suggestion to convert AIR into a corporation has been made on the floor of this House, and year in and year out our Government have brushed this suggestion without any plausible argument whatsoever to buttress their rejection of the suggestion?

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): For good reasons.

Shri Hem Barua: What are the good reasons?

Shri Khadilkar: I shall tell my hon. friend later on.

Shri Hem Barua: The only reason is this, and I can tell this to my hon. friend just now. This deepens the suspicion in me, that Government do not want to convert AIR into a corporation, because Government do not want to lose their control over AIR. That is the only reason and there can be no other reason. When they say that if it becomes a corporation, Parliament will lose its control over it, it is not so, because we have so many other corporations about which questions are raised on the floor of this House and Government answer those questions. Therefore, that argument does not hold good.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): It is a Government monopoly altogether.

Shri Hem Barua: It is a Government monopoly. That is what I have said. It is the mouthpiece of Government, wedded to the stereotyped principles of Government control and management. I have already said that.

Sir, I come from a border area. But what do I find about the achievements of the Ministry, so far as broadcasting is concerned, in the border areas? I would suggest that transmissions in the border areas should be strengthened forthwith in order to counteract the mischief of the Chinese; the Chinese in the border areas are regularly beaming their broadcasts and by repetition, I am afraid, these broadcasts might have an impact on the mind of the people. This mischief has to be rooted out, and, therefore, I would urge that Government should strengthen the transmissions on the border areas.

India is a vast country, and in a vast country like this we need more than one news agency. As I feel that the UNI is coming up, I would request the hon. Minister to see that more facilities and more financial assistance are offered to this organisation or at least as much as is offered to other news agencies in this country, for India is a vast country and the demand for news is growing every day.

Coming to the press, I would say that when our Five Year Plans embrace everything under the sun from steel to child-birth, unfortunately enough, the Indian press has the unique distinction of not finding a place in any of the country's Five Year Plans. Whenever there is foreign exchange difficulty, it is the Indian press that is singled out to bear most of the brunt. And what is happening as a result of it? I would tell you that quite a few of our newspapers are today facing the imminent threat of closure, and that too, at this critical juncture of our democracy, and critical juncture of our development. Why is that so, and why has it been so? The question can be asked pertinently like this. It is because the restrictions that our Government imposed on newsprint import in July, 1962 still continue and they are having a crippling effect on the industry as a whole. Our democracy is developing, and because of the Chinese aggression and because of the vast construction plans and works undertaken in this country, our people are hungering more and more for news. At a time like this when our people are hungering for more and more of news, because of these exigencies, because of literacy spreading all over the country and because of education spreading all over the country, we find that the size of the newspaper is forced to be maintained at the level of 1957, because of the Government policy of restrictions imposed on newsprint import. Just think of it. And what is happening today in the country? The situation is deteriorating every day. During 1962-63, the import

[Shri Hem Barua.]

of newsprint slumped from 124,000 tonnes to 99,000 tonnes. Then it further slumped from 99,000 tonnes in 1963-64 to 96,000 tons. This is the position today in the country. I say this must not happen, and that is why I ask the Minister to re-examine the entire policy concerning import of newsprint according to the demands of our democracy, and also to re-examine the likely foreign exchange involvement in the whole operation.

My own information is that an additional allotment of Rs. 2 crores annually for another two or three years would help the papers not only to maintain their existing circulation levels but also to provide a reasonable margin for growth. If it is so, why is it that our Government cannot take care of it? I hope and trust that Shrimati Indira Gandhi would bring some new thinking into the problem and try to resolve it with sympathy and according to the demands and interest of our national needs.

Now, there is an organisation called PIB. I do not know what it does except doling out a rich repast of the dull, drab and dry speeches of the Ministers and Deputy Ministers for consumption by the people, by the public. That much it does.

But it does another thing very actively . . .

श्री बागड़ी :(हिसार) गलत छापते हैं ।

Shri Hem Barua: There are instances of its officers actively canvassing pressmen even in the Parliament Press Gallery not to publish certain proceedings of this House,—those proceedings might belong to the Opposition, whatever that may be. That is a thing they do very actively, and there are instances of it.

Coming back to the All India Radio, I want to say a few words about the staff artistes who are denied the privileges of government service, the amenities secured to government services. They have formed their association. It is a pity that on the one hand you deny them the privileges and rights of government servants because they are not government servants, according to you; and on the other, you do not recognise the association of staff artistes, because you do not want to. This is the anomalous position in the country. This anomalous position should go.

About language, I would make a very humble suggestion. In Israel, where they have accepted Hebrew as the national language, I found their radio station called Kol-Israel broadcasting news in easy Hebrew. I would like our All India Radio also to broadcast news bulletins in easy Hindi. Or else it would be difficult to spread the language, and without spreading the language or generating affection for that language, if the language is superimposed on the people, the reaction naturally would be very violent, as we have witnessed today in different parts of the country.

Mr. Speaker: Cut motion Nos. 22 to 44 to the Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting may also be moved.

Shri K. K. Warior: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to improve the working of the A.I.R.* (22)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to come to a final decision regarding the strengthening of A.I.R. with super-power transmitter.* (23)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to improve the service conditions of A.I.R. Engineering staff.* (24)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to eliminate frequent frictions between field staff and management.* (25)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to better the working conditions of A.I.R. staff.* (26)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to extend installation allowances to A.I.R. staff.* (27)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give more advertisements to language papers.* (28)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to reduce the space hired in English newspapers for advertisements of Government Departments and autonomous bodies.* (29)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take steps to nationalise the Press Trust of India.* (30)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to allow more newsprint to language papers.* (31)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give more encouragement to students to get training in the Film Institute of India.* (32)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to allot more time for Parliament and State Legislatures in A.I.R. broadcasts.* (33)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to improve the service conditions of staff artistes and casual artistes.* (34)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to improve the quality of news commentaries of A.I.R.* (35)

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Slow progress to purchase a 1,000 K.W. transmitter from the Soviet Union.* (36)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to utilise funds allotted for development plans.* (37)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri K. K. Warior]

[*Need to replace the present transmitter at Trichur Station by a high power transmitter.* (38)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to have phased programme to establish a nation-wide television network within the period of the Fourth Plan.* (39)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give facilities to Opposition Parties in Parliament to broadcast especially when Parliamentary elections are on.* (40)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to improve the standard of broadcast talks.* (41)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to produce cheap radio transmitter sets.* (42)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to subsidise establishment of more rural listening centres.* (43)]

"That the Demand under the head 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to expedite the work of the Evaluation Committee set-up to inquire into the working of A.I.R.* (44)]

These cut motions are not before the House.

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह इतिहास और राजनीति के विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक दिलचस्प विषय होगा कि धीरे धीरे 'सूचना और प्रचार' का विभाग किसी भी राज्य और राष्ट्र के लिए राष्ट्रीय व अन्तराष्ट्रीय सतह पर–कितना अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है और इसकी जिम्मे–दारियां कितनी अधिक बढ़ गई हैं । यह प्रचार का ही जादू था कि हिटलर और अन्य तानाशाहों के चंगेजी खूनी कारनामों को, जघन्य और घृणित हत्याकाण्डों को ऊंचे आदर्शों की खुशनुमा चादरों से ढककर संसार के समक्ष उतारा गया था । वही नहीं; आज निर्दोष से निर्दोष मुल्क भी इसकी लपट से अलग नहीं रह सकता यदि उसे अपने को सुरक्षित रखना है, वरना चीन और पाकिस्तान जैसे मुल्कों की एशियाई और अफ्रीकी देशों में सहानुभूति की क्या गुंजाइश थी । फलतः आज के विश्व मंच पर कूट–नीति के दांवपेंचों में व शान्ति सन्तुलन के क्षेत्र में प्रचार का महत्त्व मिग विमानों और एटम बमों से तनिक भी कम नहीं । हमें देखना है कि चीन और पाकिस्तान का जो दूषित और झूठा प्रचार हमारे खिलाफ हो रहा है उसका मुकाबला हमने देश में और विदेश में किस प्रकार से किया है ।

मुझे याद है महाकवि अकबर ने कहा था "जब तोप मुकाबले में हो तो अखबार निकालो", । इस पृष्ठभूमि में यह विभाग कितना सफल हो सका है, इस पर लोकसभा को गौर करना है । सूचना और प्रचार विभागों के कारनामों पर विचार करना है । मैं यह नहीं कहती हूं कि इस विभाग ने कुछ अच्छे काम नहीं किये हैं । आज इस विभाग ने हमारी जो सदियों की परम्परा थी और हमारी जो कलात्मक कृतियां थीं उनका प्रचार गांव गांव में किया है । आज कवि

सम्मेलन, मुशायरे, सर्वभाषा कवि सम्मेलन, विविध भारती इत्यादि कार्यक्रम आ आकाशवाणी से हुआ करते हैं । आल इंडिया रेडियों ने, इसके फिल्म डिवीजन ने, बहुत अच्छे अच्छे काम किये हैं । इसकी कई पुस्तिकायें और परचे मैंने देखे हैं । निस्सन्देह वे काबिले दाद हैं । मसलन Chinese Double-facedness, Life Inside China, Spot light on China.

इत्यादि । इसके फिल्म डिवीजन के कई प्रदर्शन जैसे
All under Heaven by Force, The Great Betrayal, It happened on a Saturday इत्यादि सराहनीय रहे हैं ।

लेकिन अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि इन तमाम अच्छे कार्यों और कारनामों के वावजूद भी इस विभाग के अन्दर कुछ त्रुटियां और खामियां जरूर रह गई हैं । इनका जैसा जनता में प्राचर होना चाहिये था वैसा नहीं हुआ है । कम से कम विद्यालयों, विश्वविद्यालयों, सहयोग समितियों, मजदूर यूनियनों तथा अन्य संगठित संस्थाओं द्वारा यह प्रचार पुर-असर हो सकता था । मुझे इसका पता है कि यह परचे, फिल्मस तथा प्रचार प्रकाशन मजदूर यूनियनों तक पहुंच नहीं पाये । इनको उन तक पहुंचाना आज नितान्त आवश्यक है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह कहना पड़ेगा कि इस विभाग की कई अन्य छोटी बड़ी खामियों में सब से दुखदायी बात यह है कि मजदूरों की दुनिया की ओर इसका ध्यान बहुत कम गया है यह विभाग मजदूरों की दुनिया से अभी कुछ दूर है । पिछली बार चीनी आक्रमण के समय देश में मजदूरों ने अपना खून दिया था, उन्होंने त्याग किया था, चन्दों इत्यादि तमाम चीजों से देश के सामने ऐसा अच्छा प्रदर्शन किया था कि हमारे देश के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने भी उसकी तारीफ की थी । लेकिन आज मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि राज्य और केन्द्र की सलाहकार समितियों में भी क्या कोई श्रमिक नेता है ? इतना ही नहीं; मुझे दुख तो तब हुआ, जब चीनी आक्रमण के समय किसी मजदूर नेता की आवाज देश के मजदूरों तक आकाशवाणी से सुनने को नहीं मिली । मैं श्रीमती गांधी जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि प्राडक्टिविटी को रेडियो तथा अन्य साधनों से हम कहां तक मदद दे पाये हैं और कितनी मदद दे पाये हैं ?

मैं श्रीमती गांधी के समक्ष प्रसन्नता जाहिर करना चाहती हूं कि भारत सेवक समाज के टाकिंग प्वाइंट्स तथा सेमिनारों की चर्चा आई है । मेरा समाज से घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध रहा है और मुझे खुशी है कि समाज को इस विभाग द्वारा प्रोत्साहन मिलता रहा है । किन्तु मुझे अर्ज करनी है कि ऐसे कार्यों में सरकार को केवल समाज पर ही निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहिए । अन्य संस्थाओं को भी उत्साहित करना चाहिये जहां से भी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो । हम जैसे जो समाजसेवी कार्यकर्ता हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन अवश्य मिला है । लेकिन अन्य समाज सेवी संस्थाओं को भी यदि अधिक से अधिक प्रोत्साहन मिले तो देश का भी भला हो सकता है और आप के विभाग का भी नाम हो सकता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विभाग के अन्दर कुछ कमजोरियों के कारण हमें मालूम हैं । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ही नहीं द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी जो प्रचार और प्रसार विभाग के मुताल्लिक एलोकेशन हुए थे वे पूर्ण रूप से इस विभाग पर खर्च नही हो सके हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि इस विभाग का सम्बन्ध कई अन्य विभागों से है । जैसे आकाशवाणी के कंस्ट्रक्शन का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है वह प्रोग्राम सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के मातहत आता है, उसे इन्हें कुछ देना होता

[श्रीमती राम दुलारी सिन्हा]

है । उसके अलावा पोस्टस एंड टेलीग्राफ का भी इस से सम्बन्ध है । टेलीफोन के लाईनों के लिए भी यह उनका ऋणी है । 1956 से फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी के कारण भी इस विभाग के सामने आर्थिक संकट आये । लेकिन फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं कि जो कुछ सुविधायें इस विभाग को प्राप्त हो सकी हैं, उसको देखते हुए क्या देश और विदेश में प्रचार और प्रसार का काम ठीक से हो सका है ? इस विभाग को देश में ही नहीं विदेशों में भी प्रचार की जिम्मेदारी लेनी है और वह जिम्मेदारी इसकी है । मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहती हूं कि हमने कितनी हद तक विदेशों में, साउथ ईस्ट एशिया के देशों में, मध्य एशिया में, अमरीका में और यूरोप में अपनी शान्ति का, अपनी नान-एलाईनमेंट का, अपने ओद्योगीकरण का, जवाहर लाल की नीति का प्रचार किया है ? आज हमारे प्रचार विभाग का, हमारे प्रसारण विभाग का यह पहला कर्तव्य है कि चीनी और पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण से जब हिन्दुस्तान का आसमान कालिमा से घिरा हुआ है हम साउथ ईस्ट एशिया की भाषाओं में , हम मध्य एशिया की भाषाओं में अपनी शान्ति की नीति का, अपनी नान-एलाईनमेंट की नीति का और चीन और पाकिस्तान के झूठे और काले प्रचार का भंडाफोड़ करें, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए इन सब भाषाओं में अपने प्रकाशनों को और अपने प्रचार को बढ़ायें । इस काम को प्रभावशाली ढंग से हमने अब तक नहीं किया है । आज हमारे देश की हालत यह है कि साउथ ईस्ट एशियाई और अफ्रीकी देशों में जिन लोगों की आजादी के लिए, जिन के नव-निर्माण के लिए, जिन के प्रजातन्त्र के लिए, जिन की उपनिवेंशवाद की बखिलाफ लड़ाई में, भारत ने नेतत्व किया था, उन देशों की भारत के प्रति पुरानी श्रद्धा नहीं रह गई है। बान्डूंग और बान्डूंग से पहले भारत भूगोल के मशरिकी क्षितिज का ध्रुव तारा था लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि भारत के उस सहयोग के बावजूद उन देशों में हमारे देश की प्रति वह सदभावना नहीं रही, हांलाकि एशिया और अफ्रीका के देशों के साथ हमारी सांस्कृतिक एकता और हिन्द महांसागर की गहराई, विशालता और अमरता की परम्परा रही है । इस को देख कर मुझे दुःख होता है ।

मैं श्रीमती गांधी से कहना चाहूंगी कि पिछले सितम्बर और अक्टूबर में जब फीजो साहब लन्दन में थे और उन्होंने नागालैंड के प्रश्न पर भारत के बखिलाफ जो अनवरत प्रचार किया, वह वहां के अखबारों में काफी जोर शोर से छाया हुआ था । क्या अच्छा होता कि हमारे प्रचार और प्रसार विभाग की ओर से दो पंक्तियां उस के निराकरण में निकाली जातीं ।

तीसरी बात हमारे सामने यह है कि आकाशवाणी के सिर्फ हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी कलाकारों के पेमेंट में ही विषमता और विभेद नहीं है बल्कि वहां के टाईपिस्टों और स्टेनोग्राफरों के सैलरीज में भी असमानता है । मैं इस मौके पर कहना चाहूंगी कि मैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के विवाद को यहां नहीं उठाना चाहती । यह प्रश्न जब आयेगा तब हम लोग अपने विचार व्यक्त करेंगे, और मैं ऐसा समझती हूं कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के मामले में जो वादविवाद होगा उसमें शायद श्रीमती गांधी से मेरे विचार मिले हुए होंगें । लेकिन यहां पर मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि जब सन् 1948 में ही अन्तराष्ट्रीय लेबर आर्गेनाईजेशन में सिद्धांत रूप से यह प्रस्ताव पास हो गया कि **ईक्वल पे फार ईक्वल वर्क**, तो एक तरह के काम के लिए, चाहे वह हिन्दी में हो या अंग्रेजी में हो, सैलरीज के पेमेंट में इतनी विषमता नहीं होनी चाहिये । इस की तरफ मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान जाना ही चाहिये । मैं तो यही कहूंगी कि :

"यह हिन्दी नहीं है, यह इंगलिश नहीं है,
यह जूमले जिगर के, जुबां जिन्दगी की । "

आज हम राष्ट्रीय से ऊपर उठ कर अन्त-राष्ट्रीयता के युग में आ गये हैं, जहां पंच-शील और विश्व शान्ति का सन्देश ले कर चल रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अंग्रेजी के बखिलाफ हमारा आचरण ठीक नहीं होगा जहां हमें हिन्दी को राष्ट्रीयता की सतह पर रखना होगा अपने देश की प्रगति और सुख समृद्धि के लिए, जहां हमें शान्ति का वाता-वरण बनाये रखने के लिए अंग्रेजी को भी उतनी हद तक प्रश्रय देना होगा। लेकिन इस तरह से कलाकारों के पारिश्रमिकों में विषमता अच्छी नहीं है।

मैं एक और सुझाव इस विभाग को देना चाहती थी। जमाना बदल गया है। जब शांति का जमाना रहा नर्गिस और सुरैया के गीत भी लोगों के प्रिय हुए हैं, लेकिन आज की संकट पूर्ण घड़ी में जब हमें दुश्मनों को खदेड़ना है तो हमारे देश के बच्चे आकाश-वाणी से अधिक से अधिक नोरोजी, तिलक, गांधीजी, मालवीय जी, आदि महापुरूषों की चर्चा के साथ साथ जवाहर लाल जी, शहीदे आजम भगत सिंह, अश्फाक हुसैन, राम प्रसाद विस्मिल, बाघा यतीन बाबु कुंवर सिंह, झांसी की रानी लक्ष्मी बाई आदि की कहा-नियां भी सुनना चाहते हैं। शांति के दिनों में भलें ही आकाशवाणी से सुनें कि :

'सुना दो नाहे मधुप कुमारी,
मुझे वह अपना मीठा गान,
कुसुम के भरे कटोरों से
करा दो न कछु कछु मधुपान।'

लेंकिन इस संकट की घड़ी में हमारा भारत का एक एक बच्चा सुनना चाहता है कि :

"जलियां वाला बाग को देखो,
यहीं चली थी गोलियां
एक तरफ बन्दूकें दन दन,
एक तरफ थी टोलियां,
मरने वाले बोल रहे थे,
इन्कलाब की बोलियां।"

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगी कि आज वह बुखारी युग का हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी वि-रोधी आल इंडिया रेडियो नहीं है। आज वह रेडियो स्टेशन भारतीयता का प्रतीक आकाशवाणी बन गया है। आज इंडस्ट्रि-यल लेबर के जो प्रोग्राम है वह भारत के गांवों गांवों में नस्र हो रहे हैं : मैं श्रीमती गांधी से कहूंगी कि मुझे सरकारी रिपोर्ट में यह पढ़ कर बहुत ही खुशी हुई कि बिहार में भी इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर के विशेष कार्यक्रम राचीं से प्रसारित किये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन उन्हें मालूम होना चाहिये कि जहां राचीं इंड-स्ट्रियल सेन्टर है, पटना से भी यह विशेष कार्य-क्रम नस्र किया जाय। दक्षिण और उत्तर बिहार में दर्जनों चीनी मिले हैं। डाल-मियांनगर मजदूरों का केन्द्र है, बरौनी में थर्मल स्टेशन है, तेल शोधक कारखाना है। मजदूर लोग दक्षिण बिहार से उत्तर बिहार तक फैले हुए हैं। इस लिये इंडस्ट्रियल विषयक कार्यक्रम पटना से भी नस्र करना ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा। मैं इस मौके पर याद दिलाना चाहती हूं इन्दिरा जी को जब उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्भाला था तो देश के सामने एक बक्तव्य रखा था। वह आज भी मेरे कानों में गुंज रहा है। मैं इस वक्तव्य के उन शब्दों को पढ़ना लाजिमी समझती हूं :

"यह विभाग केवल सूचना देने का ही विभाग नहीं है बल्कि यह जनता के विचारों को शिक्षित करने का भी विभाग है।"

अन्त में मैं एक और बात कहना चाहती हूं। आज से 11 महीने पूर्व हमारे देश के लाल और विश्व शान्ति के मसीहा, पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू हम को छोड़ कर चले

[श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा]

गये । लेकिन लाख प्रयास करने पर भी, लाख चिन्ता और इच्छा के रहते हुए भी आज आकाशवाणी से कभी पंडित जी की अपनी जबान में, उन के अपने शब्दों में हमारे देश के उद्योगों के प्रति, औद्योगीकरण के प्रति, प्रजातंत्र की मजबूती के प्रति, उद्योग धन्धों की वृद्धि के प्रति, विश्व शान्ति के प्रति, पंचशील के प्रति, दुश्मनों से डट कर मुकाबला करने के प्रति जो सन्देश और वक्तव्य दे रहे हैं, कभी सुनने को नहीं मिलते । आज यदि इस प्रोग्राम को बहुलता से चलाया जाये तो बहुत ही अच्छा होगा ।

इन सुझावों के साथ मैं श्रीमती गांधी को धन्यवाद देती हूं और उम्मीद करती हूं कि जो कुछ कटु आलोचनायें यहां पर हुई हैं उन्हें वे ध्यान में नहीं रक्खेंगी ।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि श्री बरुआ की कारपोरेशन की मांग थी । सिद्धांत रूप में मैं भी कारपोरेशन को कबूल करती हूं और मैं चाहती हूं कि ब्रिटिश ब्राडकास्टिंग कारपोरेशन के पैटर्न पर यहां भी एक कारपोरेशन हो । लेकिन यह कब होना चाहिए । शांति के दिनों में इस की आवश्यकता है । हम भविष्य के लिये इस कार्यक्रम को चलायें । आज जब हम एक विकट संकट की परिस्थिति से गुजर रहे हैं, हमें दुश्मनों का मुकाबला करना है, दुश्मनों के झूठे प्रचार का मुकाबला करना है, उस का जवाब देना है, तब इस विभाग पर सरकार का अंकुश और अधिकार आज अनिवार्य है । मैं श्रीमती गांधी से कहना चाहती हूं कि वे इस मांग को कभी न मानें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्रीमती गांधी को धन्यवाद देती हूं और यह कहना चाहती हूं कि यहां पर जो आलोचनायें हुई हैं वे उन पर अधिक ध्यान न दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो माननीय सदस्य को समाप्त करना ही चाहिये ।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : मैं एक कवि की इन पंक्तियों के साथ समाप्त कर रही हूं ।

"मनुज दुग्ध से, दनुज रुधिर से,
अमर सुधा से जीते हैं,
किन्तु हलाहल भवसागर का
शिव शंकर ही पीते हैं ।"

उन्हें हम लोगों की आलोचनाओं का हलाहल पी कर जो कुछ खामियां हैं उन के विभाग में उन को हटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : (हमीरपुर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने इस मंत्रालय पर मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया ।

सब से पहले मैं अपने इस विभाग के मंत्री का स्वागत करता हूं जिन्होंने पहली बार मंत्री की हैसियत से सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के काम को सम्भाला है । मैं जानता हूं कि उन्हें अभी इस विभाग में पूरा काम करने का अवसर नहीं मिल पाया है । उन्हें बहुत थोड़ा समय हुआ है । इसलिये जितने भी विभाग इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत हैं वे उन का अध्ययन कर के उन का सुधार करने की सोच रहीं होंगी और मुझे विश्वास है कि यदि वे मन लगा कर इस ओर ध्यान देंगी तो इन विभागों में आशातीत सुधार होगा । केवल आकाशवाणी ही नहीं बल्कि जितने और विभाग हैं उन में निरन्तर प्रगति होगी ।

13.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

इस समय मैं उन से सिर्फ इतनी विनय करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में जो संसद् के सदस्य हैं विभिन्न वर्गों के, वे उन के साथ परामर्श का लाभ उठाने की कृपा करें, क्योंकि इस में ऐसे भी संसद् सदस्य हैं जो आकाशवाणी

ही नहीं बल्कि विभिन्न बातों पर अपना मत रखते हैं, अनुभव और ज्ञान रखते हैं। यदि वे उन से परामर्श कर के काम करेंगी तो मुझे विश्वास है कि जो विचार उन के मन में हैं उन में चार चांद लग जायेंगे। जो देश की संस्कृति है, जो हमारे देश में ज्ञान है, कला है, और भी भिन्न भिन्न बातें हैं उन का समावेश इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत रहता है और देश में जनता उन का स्वागत करती है। मुझे विश्वास है कि वे इन कामों की ओर जरूर ध्यान देंगी।

मैं जहां उन का स्वागत करता हूं, वे यह विश्वास रक्खें कि मंत्रालय के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ बातें हम करेंगे, वे कोई उन की नुकता चीनी की दृष्टि से नहीं होंगी और न आलोचनात्मक ही होंगी। क्योंकि इस समय मैं उन की तो आलोचना कर ही नहीं सकता क्योंकि उन्होंने कोई काम ह. अभी तक नहीं किया है कि जिस की आलोचना की जा सके। जो अभी तक काम हुआ है अगर उस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ उन को जानकारी दी जाय तो उस को सुन कर वह इन विभागों को ऐसे चलावें कि इन का काम अच्छी तरह हो सके।

मैं सब से पहले प्रकाशन विभाग और विदेशों में जो हमारी पबलिसिटी का कार्य चलता है उस की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। अभी हमारी माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती रामदुलारी जी ने कहा कि विदेशों में प्रचार की जिम्मेवारी इस मंत्रालय पर है, लेकिन मुझे मालूम है कि सचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय को अभी विदेशों में प्रचार करने का काम नहीं दिया गया है। केवल फिल्म डिवीजन की एक टुकड़ी है जो यहां पर थोड़े से फिल्म बना कर विदेशो को भेज देती है, और जो हमारे दतावास विदेशो म हैं वे उन फिल्मों को दिखाने के लिए मुफ्त उधार बांट देते हैं। लेकिन यह प्रचार का काम

फिल्म्स के द्वारा नहीं हो सकता। जब एक जिम्मेदार मंत्रालय है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि उस के जिम्मे विदेशों के प्रचार का काम भी क्यों न सौंप दिया जाय। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि विदेशों में प्रचार का काम भी इसी मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत होना चाहिए जिससे कि वह काम सुचारु रूप से हो सके और जो विदेशों में हमारे शत्रु देश हमारे विरुद्ध प्रचार करते हैं उस की भली भांति काट भी हो सके, और प्रचार के कार्य में समन्वय आ सके। आज विदेशों में प्रचार का काम विदेश विभाग के अन्तर्गत होता है। वह काफी प्रचार नहीं कर पाता। और जब विदेश विभाग की मांगें सदन के सामने आती हैं तो हम अन्य बातों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करते हैं, पबलिसिटी का मसला उस समय भी पीछे रह जाता है। हर साल यही हो रहा है। जब यह विभाग देश में प्रचार का काम करता है, तो विदेशों का प्रचार भी इस के द्वारा हो, मेरे खयाल में इस से अच्छा दूसरा सुझाव नहीं हो सकता। और मैं समझता हूं कि अगले वर्ष जब हम इस मंत्रालय की मांगों पर विचार करेंगे तो हम देखेंगे कि विदेशों में प्रचार का काम भी इस को दे दिया गया है।

आकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ कहना है और वह यह है कि आप ने जो प्रतिवेदन सदन के सामने पेश किया है उसमें बतलाया गया है कि सीमा के क्षेत्रों पर बहुत से ट्रांसमिटर लगे हैं, और दिल्ली में जो प्रोग्राम चलता है उस को फिर से प्रसारित किया जाता है दूसरे देशों के लिए। लेकिन ये छोटे छोटे ट्रांसमिटर हैं, कोई एक किलो-वाट का है, कोई पांच का है, कोई बीस का है, कोई पचास किलोवाट का है। जो पचास किलोवाट का है वह केवल दिल्ली में है। इस प्रकार विदेशों में प्रचार का कार्य सम्भव नहीं है। दूसरी तरफ हम चाहे मीडियम वेव पर सुनें या शार्ट वेव पर सुनें चीन का

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

रेडियो हिन्दुस्तान में काफी तेज सुनायी पड़ता है और विश्व भर में वह सुना जाता है और भारत के विरुद्ध विष वमन करता है। इसी प्रकार पाकिस्तान के रेडियो की बात भी कही जा सकती है। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी मंत्री महोदया इस ओर जल्द ध्यान दें जिस से हमारे शत्रु देशों के प्रचार का काट हमारे रेडियो द्वारा उचित मात्रा में होने लगे।

मैं उन का ध्यान खास तौर से इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे भारतीय विदेशों में हैं, उदाहरण के लिए फिजो द्वीप समूह में हैं, या मारीशस में हैं या अफ्रीका में या एशिया के दूसरे हिस्सों में हैं, उन को भारत का रेडियो नहीं सुनायी पड़ता। मैं कुछ दिन पूर्व आस्ट्रेलिया और फिजी द्वीप समूह में गया था। वहां पर भारत का रेडियो नहीं सुनायी पड़ता। कुछ साल पहले मैं चीन और जापान गया था, वहां भी भारत का रेडियो नहीं सुनायी पड़ता, और वहां के भारतीय लोग शिकायत करते थे कि हम भारत के प्रोग्रामों को सुनने के इच्छुक हैं लेकिन वे हम को सुनायी ही नहीं पड़ते। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदया इस बारे में पूरे तौर से तवज्जह दें।

इस के अतिरिक्त मैं इस सम्बन्ध में यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि दूर देशों में जो भारतीय हैं उन के लिए प्रोग्राम ऐसे समय न प्रसारित किए जाएं कि वे उन को उस समय सुन न सकें। जिस समय वहां सवेरा होता है उस हिसाब से प्रोग्राम उन के लिए प्रसारित किए जाएं। यह नहीं कि यहां से 11 बजे रात को प्रोग्राम प्रसारित कर दिया पर उन को उस से लाभ नहीं हो क्योंकि उस समय उन के सुनने का समय न हो। वहां के लोगों के अनुकूल समय में यहां से प्रोग्राम प्रसारित किए जाय। मेरा सुझाव है कि दिल्ली से, मद्रास से या कलकत्ते से दूर देशों के लिए उन में जो भारतीय हैं उन के लिए ऐसे प्रचार के साधन अपने रेडियो पर उत्पन्न किए जायें कि वे हमारे प्रोग्राम सुन सकें। मैं मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहता हूं कि मुझ से दूर देश के भारतीयों ने कहा है कि मैं उन की यह शिकायत संसद के सामने और संसद के द्वारा सरकार के सामने उपस्थित करूं।

आकाशवाणी के अन्दर एक गांधी जी के नाम का यूनिट है जोकि गांधी जी के जीवन पर संकलन कर रहा है। लेकिन या तो इस यूनिट में जो आदमी रखे गए हैं वे ठीक नहीं हैं, या और कुछ कारण हैं, इस यूनिट का काम ढीले ढंग से चल रहा है। उसका काम ठीक से होना चाहिए इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाय, क्योंकि सन 1969 में हम गांधी जी की शताब्दी मनाने जा रहे हैं, और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस अवसर पर देश भर में गांधी जी के जीवन को इस प्रकार दिखाया जाए कि उन के सत्य और अहिंसा के सिद्धान्त, उन का स्वतंत्रता संग्राम, विश्व के लिए शान्ति और प्रेम का सन्देश जनता अच्छी तरह समझ सके। हम जो लोग स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के समय जेलों में गए थे अब बूढ़े हो रहे हैं, और जो नई पीढ़ी है वह गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों से परिचित नहीं है।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मेरा सुझाव है कि नेहरू जी के सम्बन्ध में भी आकाशवाणी में एक नेहरू यूनिट स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए जिसके द्वारा उन के जीवन को आने वाली पीढ़ी के सामने रखा जा सके। इसके लिए विलम्ब करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और यदि किसी कारण विलम्ब होता है तो उस कठिनाई को इस समय दूर कर लिया जाए जबकि बजट चल रहा है। इस समय आप और अधिक रकम स्वीकार करवा सकती हैं।

तीसरी बात मुझे आकाशवाणी के संबंध में यह कहनी है, और इस के लिए मैं ने पत्र

भी लिखा था, कि यह देखने में आया है कि आकाशवाणी के जो पचास केन्द्र हैं उन में से कुछ में जो कार्यक्रम बनाने वाले लोग हैं वे सम्बन्धित क्षेत्र की भाषा से परिचित नहीं हैं, उदाहरण के लिए तमिल नाड में एक आदमी प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव है लेकिन वह तमिल नहीं जानता, जो केरल में प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव है वह मलयालम नहीं जानता या जो उत्तर भारत में है वह हिन्दी नहीं जानता। ऐसा होता है तो जो कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाता है वह लोकप्रिय नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि उस में जनता की भावनाओं को प्रतिविम्बित नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन मैं ने जो इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र लिखा था उस को आप ने टाल दिया और कहा कि यह चीज दूर करना सम्भव नहीं है और इस में कठिनाइयां हैं। मैं कठिनाइयों को जानता हूं। हम बच्चे नहीं हैं जो इन छोटे छोटे कारणों से चुप हो जायगे। हमें अनुभव है, हम पन्द्रह पन्द्रह बीस बीस सालों से काम कर रहे हैं। यह देश भर का प्रश्न है, हम जो बात कहते हैं वह पते की कहते हैं। हमारा यह सुझाव नहीं है कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों को आप निकाल दीजिए। हमारा कहना यह है कि या तो वे उस क्षेत्र की भाषा को सीखने की रुचि लें और उस भाषा को सीख लें और अगर नहीं सीखना चाहते है तो उन को उस क्षेत्र में रखा जाए जहां की भाषा वे जानते हैं। तो उन को हटाने की बात नहीं है, केवल प्रबन्ध करने की बात है।

आप की जो मानीटरिंग सरविस शिमला और दिल्ली में है वह विदेशों के रेडियोज़ के समाचार ग्रहण करती है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे आकाशवाणी में और समाचारपत्रों में, जो विदेशों से बातें आती हैं भारत के विरोध में, उन का काट नहीं हो पाता। इस सर्विस में दक्षता लानी चाहिए, और जो भारत विरोधी प्रचार विदेशों से आता है उस का अपने रेडियो पर काट निकाला जाय ताकि जनता उस प्रचार के काट को समझ सके। ऐसा न हो कि भारत की बात जनता के सामने नहीं आ पाती और विदेशों की बात आ जाती है।

टेलीविजन के विस्तार के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रतिवेदन में कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं दिया गया है। हो सकता है कि वह विचाराधीन हो, लकिन आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जब और देश इस विषय में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं तो हमारा भारत भी इस सम्बन्ध में आगे बढ़े।

न्यूज़प्रिंट के बारे में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आज देश में अखबारी कागज की बड़ी दिक्कत है। मैं जानता हूं कि इस मामले में विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाई आप के सामने है। लेकिन आज सवेरे पढ़ कर सुनाया गया कि करोड़ों रुपया आप इंडस्ट्रियलिस्टस को विदेशों में जाने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में दे देते हैं, जिस से वे विदेशों में अपने बाल बच्चों के साथ जा कर होटलों में मजे करते हैं और सैर करते हैं। अगर वे कारोबार के लिए ही जाएं तो कोई बात नहीं है। एक तरफ तो इस तरह विदेशी मुद्रा दी जा रही है और दूसरी तरफ अखबारों के लिए जो कि देश में जनता तक सरकार की बात को पहुंचाते हैं, और जो हमारे जीवन हैं उन के लिए रकम नहीं दी जाती। मेरा सुझाव है कि सरकार अखबारों के लिए न्यूज़प्रिंट के लिए अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था करे।

जहां तक सूचना कार्यालय का सम्बध है, मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में अधिकांश लोग अंग्रेज़ी जानने वाले हैं। देश में जो अन्य भाषाएं हैं, जैसे बंगला, असमिया, उड़िया उन भाषाओं को इस में कोई विद्वान नहीं हैं। जितने टेलीप्रिंटर हैं वे सब अंग्रेज़ी में काम करते हैं और जो समाचार आते हैं उन का अंग्रेज़ी में अनुवाद होता है और वह अंग्रेज़ी समाचार-पत्रों को भेज दिया जाता है और उस के बाद

[श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी]

हिन्दी वाले यूनिटों को और दूसरी भारतीय भाषाओं के यूनिटों को वे समाचार मिलते हैं, जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि उन को वे समाचार विलम्ब से मिलते हैं और कभी नहीं भी मिलते हैं। हमारे देश में 98 प्रति शत जनता अंग्रेजी से परिचित नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी भाषाओं के काम को ठीक से संचालन हो, और अगर सब भाषाओं के लिए सम्भव न हो, तो कम से कम दो मुख्य भाषाओं, अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी के लिये दो स्वतंत्र युनिट कायम किए जाएं जो दिल्ली में काम करें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : केवल आध मिनट में मैं समाप्त किए देता हूं। कहना तो मुझे अभी बहुत कुछ था लेकिन लाचारी है क्योंकि और समय मुझे मिल नहीं सकता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्री महोदया को यह आश्वासन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह सदन उन के साथ है और उन को पूरा समर्थन देगा। मेरी उन से केवल यही प्रार्थना है कि वह सदन और देश की भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए काम करें। मैं उन्हें पुनः धन्यवाद देता हूं।

Shri Solanki (Kaira): Mr. Deputy Speaker before I begin my speech I would like to welcome and congratulate the new Information and Broadcasting Minister who has taken over charge of this department. What I have to say today concerning this department is a story of the past and I hope that the present Minister will not take offence at my remarks.

The history of shortcomings and sufferings of the All India Radio is due to the failure of planning and administration of Ministers who handled this department in the most dictatorial fashion. There is one department in this democracy which functions in a a manner which reminds of a small kingdom where monarchs come, take possession and rule that little kingdom anyway they want and then go. I hope that the hon. Minister who has taken over charge now will make changes and save this department from near disaster.

The Most welcome feature to my mind is the appointment of the Chanda committee. For the last thirty years the public of this country wanted to know what is happening in the All India Radio and the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. We have been deprived of that valuable information. We wanted to know the plight of the people who work there, what is the income and expenditure of this department, what are the developments that are taking place. But besides the reports we received during the budget debates, we were told nothing. This is the first time that the Chanda committee had been appointed. But before it could say anything about this, there was another historical event which has taken place, that is, a book written by Mr. Awasthy, an ex-employee of the All India Radio. He has published a book, Broadcasting in India. I think this is the most important book ever written of a department so far. It was very unfortunate that for writing this book he wanted to take some assistance from the All India Radio library and some other information, the AIR refused him permission and he was left alone to do his research without any help. But he being an employee of this department for fifteen years, he had some knowledge and with that knowledge, he wrote this book. The Chanda committee might present its report in due course but before that he has presented a very sorry tale of the A.I.R. I shall read some extracts about it so that it will give the correct picture of the department as it was run so far.

> "It is a sad story of the deterioration of a once-proud professional organisation, of bad planning, of the personal whims of ignorant, arrogant and interfering

ministers and Directors-General with pretensions to culture, of petty bureaucrats wreaking havoc in what should have been an organisation manned by professionals and intellectuals. A state of deterioration where the top officials, willing clerks have ground the intellectual underfoot and not even kept up a modicum of good administration; so busy are they with intrigue and nepotism more reminiscent of a mediaeval court and its courtiers. A far fry, indeed, from those early days when Lionel Fielden could talk on equal terms to the Viceroy and cut through red tape."

This is the sorry state of this department so far. Talking to people outside, I can assure the Minister that they are gaining confidence that here is a Minister who has come to power and who could do a lot about it and change the whole pattern of this department. But I would like to advise the Minister on a very important point; please take a trip abroad and go to London and Paris and study the pattern of BBC or any other that you can....

Shri Daji (Indore): He is offering a pleasure trip.

Shri Solanki: It is not a pleasure trip. Only if you know the pattern of administration in those places and study the pattern here also, you can cut down the red tape and cure the administration of evils here.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting sits in the House, in Parliament and some great amount of power and influence is in the hands of the director general sitting in the A.I.R It is a parallel government running there. The Minister knows nothing about it. Flattering people come around and tell the Minister; this is right and that is wrong. Unless you know the department well, unless you know the inside of it,—I do not mean the technicalities, I mean the administration part of it—you cannot cure it. For that reason you should make a thorough study of this department. Only then you can remove the faults.

Many Members recommeded that a corporation on the lines of the BBC could be established and Dr. Keskar in 1952 assured us that in due course a Bill might be brought before the House which will establish a corporation. Even today, I believe when the persons are recruited, they have to sign a declaration that in case a corporation is formed and government administration is removed, he would be willing to serve in that corporation. I think such a system is still there. Then, why is there this delay in the formation of a corporation? If we want to survive in a democracy and if there is to be freedom of the press and speech, then this department should not be under the total control of government. To day the ruling party—I do not say fully—but in a major way exploits this department. Most of the ministers are allowed to make speeches. I will just refer to the report which had been given to us and ask the hon. Minister: how many Members of the Opposition or how many other politicians who hold different views than the Government were allowed to hold discussions? There are a few discussions or talks which are of national interest. There are some series of five lakhs entitled 'Indian experiment in socialism through democracy'. How many people have you allowed to participate in this discussion, people who hold different views from those of the Congress? .... (*Interruptions.*)

An Hon. Member: We have allowed.

Shri Solanki: Who are they? I am asking the Minister and let this question be answered There were a series of five talks: focus on co-operative. Did you allow any discussion contrary to the view of the Government. There was a series of eight talks: Nehru and the foundation of modern. India. Was any other person allowed to speak on

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this? There are other controversial subjects where a different view could be presented justifiably.

Coming to the external services of the AIR, I would like to draw the Minister's urgent attention to one problem. In the Kutch border, there is no transmitter working today. The time that will be taken to provide one is said to be five years. In five years' time, Kutch will be overrun by Pakistani propaganda. If nothing is done immediately, there is that danger. That is why we have to erect a powerful radio station there. There were no transmitters in most of our border areas and during Dr. Keskar's time they removed the one that was there in Assam. They have had to install it again now; there was thus a lot of waste of time and money. I do not know what will happen in the next five years if Kutch is not cared for from this point of view. A lot of Gujarati population is residing there and Pakistan radio broadcasts Gujarati programmes and they are having quite a good audience. Pakistan is fully exploiting this position and the whole-Gujarati culture of Memons, Khojas and Nohras had come under the propaganda influence of Pakistan. Pakistan transmitters are so powerful that their broadcasts are as powerful as our broadcasts from Ahmadabad or Rajkot in my State. Unless we counteract this, I am afraid we are losing a large number of audience and they will always be under the influence of the propaganda of Pakistan.

In East Africa, 85% of the Indian population there is Gujarati-speaking—85% is from Gujarat. What is the manner in which the External Services broadcasting is done—90 minutes of Hindi programme and 45 minutes of Gujarati programme. Now Hindi is the national language and we want to give importance to the national language. But we cannot create interest for these Hindi programmes in these people. They just don't listen to the Hindi programme and they turn to Radio Ceylon. Our Hindi programme for these people is not at all popular. These people keep on asking us for more Gujarati programme and they have been writing to us also saying that the programmes should be increased in Gujarati and decreased in Hindi. Our aim should be to attract more listeners to our programmes. If we want to attract the intelligent there, we have to give them popular programmes in Gujarati. The present position is, Hindi progammes are given more time and Gujarati programmes are getting less time. This should be reversed. In fact, Hindi programmes may even be discontinued and more time should be given to Gujarati programmes because of this fact that 85% of the Indian population there is Gujarati-speaking.

There are External Services broadcasts in English, French and many other languages which have been given in the Report. We are also fortunate in having large audience abroad. But we want to release the same English programme, which we relay to England, in African countries also. The population there may be able to understand English. But culturally and socially they are not interested in the same programmes which are relayed to Britain. Similarly, it is not necessary to release the same French programmes in Africa which we release in France.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The most important thing is, we have to counteract the chinese propaganda in Africa.

Shri Solanki: Our aim should be to cater to the needs of African audience and we should attract larger audience abroad to our programmes. This should be our criteria. There is one more point about the news releases in Gujarati. One set of news is released from Delhi and another set of news comes from Bombay.

श्री च० ला० चौधरी (महुआ) : हिन्दी और गुजराती में कोई ज्यादा अन्तर तो नहीं है।

Shri Solanki: This news release from Bombay in Gujarati is sent by telephones and the trunk call bills for that comes to about Rs. 2 lakhs every month. This is waste of money. Besides, the news release from Bombay contains items of local importance in the State of Maharashtra in which the Gujaratis abroad have no interest. If the transmitter in Delhi can broadcast both the news releases this unnecessary expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs could be saved. This should be attended to immediately.

Coming to Television service, this is a very important media and the masses of our illiterate population can benefit much through this media. But it should not be at the cost of public money. We cannot afford to tax our people any more for this purpose. Television project is going to cost a lot of money and all that money should come from commercial firms and through foreign assistance, which, I think, the Government is contemplating to get from Germany. If it succeeds, it is all right; otherwise, we can keep on trying for foreign assistance for this field of development. We should invest only foreign money in this field or we should get assistance from commercial firms. We should not at any cost tax our people for this purpose.

We have another problem also in this television service. We have not got enough receiving sets. A receiving set costs not less than Rs. 1,500 here. But in Pakistan and in various other countries, a receiving set costs only Rs. 500. In Pakistan they have adopted a system by which any person going abroad can bring in a television set and he is not taxed on that. He can bring a set as his personal belonging without any tax. This means that the cost of the receiving set becomes low. We should also adopt some such procedure. No middle class family can afford to have a set costing Rs. 1,500; leaving alone the Television set, they cannot even afford a Radio set.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy (Kurnool): How many middle class people can go abroad?

Shri Solanki: We should try to remove the scarcity of receiving sets. A person who goes abroad should be allowed to bring a receiving set as his personal belonging, which would reduce the cost also to a considerable extent.

Coming now to staff artistes, I have to read one extract from the book of Mr. Awasthy.

> "Worst of all is the case of the staff artistes who have earned neither wealth nor prestige nor even a pension for their old age. To them have fallen the crumbs from the bureaucrats' tables and on these they have been expected to build their happiness."

Mr. Hem Barua in his speech gave a very pathetic picture about them and I have all sympathy for these people who are doing a splendid service for All India Radio. Some of them are employed there for the last 25 years, but upto this day nobody has cared to look into their service conditions. They were given low wages and they continued to serve there because they had no other place to turn to. They had no other alternative chances anywhere else. Many of the good artistes who went away are doing well now. But most of them are handicapped because they cannot find any better jobs and they are carrying on. They were not given any benefits which the Government servants were getting. The present Minister has taken up this question and something is being done to them. Instead of giving them 5-year contracts, we could adopt a scheme which would give them pensionary benefits on the scale of Government servants. At present they

[Shri Solanki]

are employed in the All India Radio for 25 years, but still they are not entitled to pensionary benefits. The argument put forward by the Department is, if they lose their voice after 4, or 5 years, they become useless and how can they be given the pensionary benefits. That is no argument. There are many artistes working for 25 years. They have not lost their voice and still they are doing well.

Shri Daji: If they lose their voice, it is a professional loss and they should be compensated under Workmen's Compensation Act.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Their voice could be insured.

Shri Solanki: I am happy that the present Minister is trying to improve their lot. I wish her all success and I am sure she will receive splendid co-operation from the department. I hope there will be definite improvement in their lot.

Coming to advertisements and the newsprint, many Members have stressed the importance of newspapers in this country. The news papers are serving this democracy and we should do our best to help them. We have to look into the advertisement rules and the newsprint restrictions. I am glad that the advertisement rules have been withdrawn. But the Information and Broadcasting Minister may have to be very careful that some news measures are not introduced and some modified rules are not brought in, which will again take away the freedom of the small journals. If the advertisement rules are re-imposed, the small journals will have been finished. This should not be done. If the industrialists or the people of this country who are doing business want to sell their goods through advertisement, they should be free to do it. In fact, we should start a commercial service like Radio Ceylon, because that would help these people to push up their sales. So, there may be no restrictions on newspapers receiving their advertisements and especially small journals whose very existence depends on advertisements. We should allow them to carry on with their work. The newsprint restriction must go. We must do our best to help the newspapers to get the quotas, and there should be no restriction. We should take newsprint on the same level as we deal with the food problem. This is food for thought that the newspapers are giving us. Just as food is for the stomach, the newspapers are food for thought and hence they are equally important for our masses and for our democracy. Sufficient newsprit should be given to the newspapers and they should be allowed to survive.

14 hrs.

An hon. Member It is a matter of finance also.

Shri Solanki: Then I come to the film festival which I call the Fiasco Festival. Here, I should like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to what has been said in the report at page 18. It is stated as follows:

> It was felt that it would be inappropriate to hold the Radio Sangeet Sammelen at a time of widespread distress caused by floods and shortage of essential commodities."

This Sangeet Sammelan would have cost just Rs. 10,000. But this Sangeet Sammelan would also have culturally given a sort of gift to the country. It would have helped the integration of the country on the cultural ground. But this Sammelan was not held because of this crisis. Yet, in the same year, we held the international film festival—the fiasco of a festival—costing Rs. 13 lakhs. On the one side, there was the consideration of Rs. 10,000. On the other side, we spent Rs. 13 lakhs and still we did not get any restige, but only a lot of criticism.

An hon. Member: It was an international festival.

Shri Solanki: It was an international festival, but we have gained criticism at international level. The international film festival was a fiasco. It was a fiasco because many ticket-holders, including even Members of

Parliament, who went to see certain shows had to return. Some of them even received beating. In the Vigyan Bhavan, incident where a show was held a cocktail party was thrown in the evening and everything was buried. It was an incident in the Vigyan Bhavan and this incident was buried. But nobody can forget it, at least those people who have had the experience of it.

An hon. Member: Did the hon. Member get a beating? (*Interruption*)

Shri Solanki: Then, I well remember that a documentary film was made of this film festival, and I still remember, when it was shown in the auditorium, the scene came where the British delegate thanked the Government officials for having done a splendid job. Believe me, everybody started laughing. The entire audience roared with laughter, because there was a sarcasm, not from the British delegate but those who must have experienced the difficulties and the failure of the festival could not forget, and they started laughing. This festival had cost us so much money, and the Sangeet Sammelan which would have cost us a little, was discarded. I cannot understand it. The Sammelan would have cost us only Rs. 10,000, but we would have benefited a lot from it.

Then I wish to refer to the PIB, to which Shri Hem Barua also referred. I have got to say something about the PIB. The functions of the PIB in respect of pressmen and publicity are sometimes of the nature which give personal praise and personal publicity to the Ministers. There is nothing real about it. In many cases there are instances where they are giving hand-outs which are useful, but most of the time, the news given is such that it only mentions so and so, so and so Minister, and gives a few headlines. This should not be the case. They should give news which is useful.

When newspapermen are selected to visit certain areas, we are forgetting one thing. Suppose a newspaperman comes from that area, he must also be included in that team. The journalist who belongs to the area must accompany the group. The others might get things through the information of the Government, but the man on the spot, the man who belongs to that area would know much more about that area, and through local publicity and local papers he could write much more about those areas and give publicity and education to the masses. Therefore, when the tours are planned, they should not forget that some journalists who come from the very area should also be included in that group which tours the area. In that way, they will benefit and also give their knowledge and experience to the people.

On the whole, after the coming of the new Minister, many things are beginning to change. I wish her well, and I would like to say that she must always keep in mind that this administration still has not lost its old habits and it will be a very tough job to remove those old habits. For that, she will have to be very, very careful. She must keep her ears closed, and eyes open, not listen to any gossip or anything, and try to achieve most of the things from her personal knowledge, be an expert in this department, and only through that she can remove these faults and mistakes and make the AIR a real, contributory organisation in this country.

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar (Hoshiarpur): Sir, the whole House would welcome the budget demand presented by the new Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi which happens to be her first budget demand, and the whole House will wish her success. This department is most important department. So far, this department had been treated as a second-class department, because, this is the first time after a long time when a full-

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

fledged Cabinet Minister has taken charge of the department. Earlier—

An hon. Member: What about Shri Satya Narayan Sinha?

Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Yes; he was also a Cabinet Minister. Thank you for the correction. But his tenure in this Ministry was shortlived, I think. We are waiting for the imprint of the dynamic personality of the Minister on the administration of this department. I know that she has the earnestness and vigour and she wants to change many things. She wants improvement, and the whole House will be behind her in improving matters.

I feel the mere appointment of commissions and committees will not help much. Sometimes we suffer from a false sense of complacency because of the appointment of commissions. We begin to await reports and advice of the commissions and in the meanwhile we cannot make much improvement. So far, two committees have reported. Two are still to report so far as I know, and one commission has just started its work. I would request the Minister and the Government that they should not wait for the report of these committees because there are many fields where improvement is urgently needed. I feel that there are very few matters on which you need an expert opinion before you start any new line. Therefore, I think that where the things are apparent, we konw where improvement is needed, these things should be taken up.

I feel that the department needs a lot of streamlining. First of all, we should know and perfectly understand what is the purpose of government publicity. I am not one of those who just follow the principles adopted in certain other countries: that government should not do any publicity or the government publicity is merely meant for imparting information. I think that in a country like ours, the Government should own the whole publicity and they should conduct the publicity work and they should manage publicity: what for? It is in order to create a climate and a national feeling in our country. There are so many problems. We have to create a national climate on certain matters. I do not mean to say that publicity should deal with controversial matters over which various parties might have different views and different outlook. But there are certain fundamental things for which we have to create a climate, a national climate, and I feel that our publicity should create that climate. The purpose should be that the people should be properly educated, properly informed and they should be persuaded to take part and participate actively in the national develoment. They should feel inspired. At present, our whole publicity should be such as to inspire the people. I cannot say that at present, whatever publicity is being made, it fulfils the whole need. Therefore, our purpose should be very clear. When the purpose is clear, when we know what is the object, and the people whom we are addressing, it becomes easier. At present, the publicity goes on, and some improvement has recently been made, but sometimes our publicity is such that everything is just broadcast, without much purpose, Papers and printing material are thrown out just indiscriminately in every village and to every person. This should not be so. Every time we should know the target as to whom the publicity is directed, to which class of people, workers or peasants; or educated classes or uneducated classes. Then we should know the technique. At present there are various media units and I admire their working. The Directors of various media units are competent men. They are earnest also. But the difficulty they are suffering from is that these media units lack central planning and central direction. There should be some

co-ordination among the departments and there should be co-ordination between the Central publicity and State publicity. At present there is no such coordination between State publicity and Central publicity. Publicity means that Government are approaching the people and therefore publicity should be done well. It should be properly organised. It should be organised in the form of a campaign on certain national issues. If we have to organise it in the form of a campaign, there should be the element of simultaneity. There is no simultaneity now. One media unit is taking up one topic; the other media unit is taking up another topic; the third unit is taking up yet another topic. That is why I say that central planning is necessary. You take up a topic which is uppermost in the minds of the people or a topic to which people's attention has to be drawn. Then the whole media units should take u pthat question. They should act and organise the publicity in the form of a campaign. That is why I say that Central planning is very much needed. There should be some co-ordination. Either you appoint a committee over which the Minister should preside. She should co-ordinate because so far as the departmental officers were concerned they were only technical experts. But the inspiration should come from somewhere; the motive force should come from somewhere. That is what I feel is very much needed in order to make this publicity successful.

Then there should be periodical evaluation to find out the impact the publicity is making. Periodical evalution is very necessary. Since the time at my disposal is short, I should not go into this very much in detail. Having made these general observations, I will now take up a few points to which I wish to draw the Minister's attention as well as that of the House.

Mention has been made about television. It is generally stated that television is a very costly affair. Recently I had been in England and I discussed with some of those who are managing television. I also got an impression that television is a very costly affair, perhaps beyond our capacity. Thereafter I visited Egypt and there I was told that they have taken up television and they are popularising it. Theq are manufacturing cheap sets and they told me certain things which I have no time to go into. They promised me to give me some facts which I could not get because I came earlier. I want to suggest that the question as to how UAR is organising television and how cheaply they are getting television sets manufactured should be properly examined.

We are now distributing community radio sets because we want to popularise radio. On the other hand, we have imposed a heavy licence fee on radio sets. This appears to be very much inconsistent. If we want that radio sets should be popularised, there is no reason why we should impose a licence fee making people deposit this fee, etc. I think the licence fee should be abolished and we should encourage people to have radio sets as well as television. Television should be brought into our country. Nowadays, in this modern age, television has become very popular.

There is a suggestion and I have listened to certain whispers that we should start television on a commercial scale. Also there have been suggestions that All India Radio should introduce commercial element in it. I am very much opposed to the commercial element being introduced, specially in our country. Even in England the BBC has always resisted this move, they have been opposing introduction of commercial element.

[Shri A. N. Vidyalankar]

The ITV the element of commercialisation had been introduced There the authorities told clearly that because of this commercial element they had to look to those who advertised and not to the public. Therefore, the public interest suffers. I am, therefore, very much opposed to the introduction of commercial element in this.

With regard to films, I admire the way in which film festivals and other activities were organised. I am not opposed to these. But I should say that in films and in our publications, in our literature, newspapers, etc. there is some kind of obscenity. It is not sometimes, but it is increasing. I would like that in order to protect our morale and in order not to misguide the young generation this obscenity should be avoided. Obscenity is not the art. If people say that increase of obscenity is increase in the art, it is a misunderstanding. It is vulgarisation of art and it is antithesis of art.

In our country also this system of Chain-newspapers and monopolisation of press is increasing. In this matter I should say that the Ministry should take action. Recently, in England the Labour Government has taken up this matter seriously. They are trying to find out methods how to check this tendency. I think this matter should also be taken into consideration.

I think our news agencies like the PTI etc. should be nationalised. I do not want to go into detail for want of time. In these matters we should take a national view. I know occasions when even our late Prime Minister's speeches and statements were blacked out by certain agencies because those statements conflicted with the interests of certain vested interests, and these elements did not want them to be published. Therefore. I feel that news agencies should be nationalised.

One thing more I would like to say on this matter. There are already proposals that some kind of training institute should be there. In order to impart proper technique in the publicity it is very necessary that an institute of training in the use of mass media should be established. At present in the field Publicity Organisation, there are only 86 units. For the whole country this is very inadequate. You cannot increase this number because of paucity of funds. But if you want mass publicity and if you want your department and this Ministry to come in contact with the masses, it is very necessary that some kind of new administrative system should be evolved. The present system is not adequate and it has not worked well. Only with the co-operation of the States you can evolve a new system. The present system will not work and will not succeed.

श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक : (गोंदिया) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की मांगो का समर्थन करने के लिये मैं यहां पर खड़ा हुआ हूं । हम लोगों को बहुत आनन्द है कि इस मंत्रालय के लिए एक ऐसी नेता मिली है जिस पर सारे देश की आशायें लगी हुई हैं । न केवल इस मंत्रालय के नेतृत्व के सम्बन्ध में वरन इस देश की जो अनेकानेक समस्यायें है उन सारी समस्याओं को देखते हुए जो यह तरुण नेतृत्व इस मंत्रालय को मिला है उस की तरफ सारा देश बड़ी आशा से देख रहा है । और आप इस बात को भी देखते हैं कि जब से इस मंत्रालय को नया नेतृत्व मिला है तब से इस मंत्रालय में एक नया वातावरण आया है, एक नई हवा आ गयी है, और चीजों को देखने का एक नया दृष्टिकोण भी आया है ।

एक जमाना था जब कोई बात मंत्रालय में होती थी तो वह अच्छी ही समझी जाती थी, और यह समझा जाता था कि अब उसमें सुधार की शायद कोई आवश्यकता

नहीं है । परन्तु इस नए नेता के आने के बाद में यह हवा आ गयी कि मंत्रालय का जो कार्य है, उसके अनेक विभागों का, उसमें बहुत कुछ सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है । एक कमेटी भी बनाई गई है । 1 अक्तुबर 1964 को मंत्री महोदया ने एक भाषण दिया था । मैं उनके कुछ शब्द यहां पढ़कर सुनाना चाहता हूं । उन्होंने कहा था :

"... Much should be done to improve the A.I.R. as well as the other sections of the ministry. But perfection is a state which few of us, if any at all, can hope to attain. No matter what we do, how much we do, there is always room for more to be done and for greater perfection."

यह जो परिस्थिति की वास्तविकता को समझने की हिम्मत मंत्री महोदया ने बताई है उससे हम लोगों को बहुत आशा बंध रही है कि यह जो मंत्रालय है, इसमें जो कुछ भी अड़चनें होगीं, जो कुछ भी खामियां होंगी, उनकी तरफ वास्तविकता की दृष्टि से देखा जाएगा और उन खामियों को दूर करने की कोशिश की जायेगी ।

आपने देखा ही है कि एक कमेटी भी बनायी है जिसमें पांच संसद सदस्यों को लगाया है । यह कमेटी देखेगी कि बहुत सी बातें जो चल रही है, उनमें क्या सुधार किया जा सकता है । मैं अपेक्षा करता हूं कि वह कमेटी जल्दी ही अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर देगी और यह जो कार्य है इस मंत्रालय का, उस कार्य में कुछ अच्छाई आ जायेगी ।

जसा इस मंत्रालय का कार्य है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है ऐसा मुझे लगता है । जो कुछ कार्य होता है उससे तो यह होना चाहिए कि हमारे जीवन पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़े, उसे एक नई मोड़ मिले और एक नया वातावर्ण और एक नया उत्साह हम लोगों में पदा हो । हम को अपने जीवन का सच्चा चित्रण मिले जो नाटकीयता बहुत से कार्यक्रमों में, या वहां के कर्मचारियों की आवाज में या दूसरी बातों में मिलती है वह नाटकीयता कम हो और जीवन का सच्चा रूप हम को दीखने लगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, ऐसा हमें लगता है, और मुझे विश्वास है कि नई मंत्री महोदया के रहते हुए ये कुछ सुधार इस मंत्रालय में अवश्य होंगे ।

जैसा कि आप जानते हैं, हमारे देश पर विदेशी आक्रमण हुआ, और पाकिस्तान भी बीच बीच में काफी शरारते करता रहता है । इन बातों को देखते हुए हमारा प्रचार बहुत मजबूत और तेज होना चाहिए । कुछ नए प्रसारण केन्द्र भी सीमा पर जगह जगह बनाए गए हैं, और अधिक बनाने की आवश्यकता है । पाकिस्तान का प्रचार और पीकिंग का प्रचार इतनी तेजी से और इतने जोरों से होता है कि जब तक हम उतनी ही मजबूती से अपनी तरफ से जबाब नहीं देगें, तब तक हम उसका मुकाबला ठीक से नहीं कर सकेंगे, ऐसा हमको लगता है । इस लिए आवश्यक हैं कि जो सीमा के प्रसारण केन्द्र हैं उनको अधिक शक्तिशाली बनाया जाए और जो कार्यक्रम प्रसारित किए जाते हैं उन कार्यक्रमों को इस दृष्टि से देखा जाए कि सुनने वालों को वे सुनने लायक लगें । कार्यक्रम तो होते ही जाते हैं, परन्तु सुनने वालों को यदि वे सुनने लायक न लगें तो ऐसे कार्यक्रमों का कोई खास महत्व नहीं रहता है । इस दृष्टि से और उनको ज्यादा दिलचस्प बनाने की दृष्टि से भी जो बाहर के रेडिओज से कार्यक्रम आते हैं हम उनको भी देखें । मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं कि किस प्रकार प्रचार किया जाता है । आप देखेंगे कि वाइस आफ अमरीका ब्रेकफास्ट शो ब्राडकास्ट करता है । सुनने वालों को यह कार्यक्रम बहुत दिलचस्प लगता है । उसमें प्रचार जरूर रहता है, अमरीका

[श्री बालकृष्ण वासनिक]

अपने विचारों को लोगों के सामने रखता है परन्तु इस खूबी और अच्छाई से रखता है कि वह प्रचार सुनने वालों के गले उतर जाता है । कुछ ऐसी बातें जो अच्छी हों, जो प्रचार के लिए उपयुक्त हों, वे चाहे अमरीका से आतीं हों, या रूस से आती हों, या और कहीं से आती हों, उनको उठाने में हमें किसी प्रकार की शर्म अनुभव नहीं करनी चाहिए ।

एक बहुत भारी प्रश्न हमारे सामने है और बहुत दिनों से पड़ा हुआ है । उस प्रश्न की तरफ मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । वह प्रश्न स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट का है । कई हजार स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट हैं, उनका वेतन और उनके काम की जो दूसरी बातें हैं वे पूर्ण रूप से निर्धारित और निश्चित नहीं है । कुछ सुविधाएं उनको दी गयी हैं, परन्तु मेरी समझ में वह बात नहीं आती है कि ये जो कई हजार स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट हैं उनको केन्द्रीय सरकार के दूसरे कर्मचारियों की तरह क्यों नहीं समझा जाता, यदि उनको सरकार का कर्मचारी समझा जाए तो बहुत सी बातें आप ही आप हल होंगी, ऐसा लगता है ।

और दूसरी बात यह भी है कि यदि उनकी कोई आम शिकायतें हों, उन शिकायतों को रखने के लिए उनके पास कोई ऐसा संगठन नहीं है, और न शायद उनको ऐसा संगठन बनाने की इजाजत दी जाती है । केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो दूसरे कर्मचारी हैं उन कर्मचारियों ने तो अपने अलग अलग संगठन बनाए हैं, किन्तु ये कर्मचारी बेचारे ऐसे हैं जिन को न तो सारे कर्मचारियों की सी सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, न उनको संगठन बनाने की सुविधा मिलती है, और इस कारण उनके जो बहुत से प्रश्न हैं, वे शासन के सामने जिस ढंग से आने चाहिए उस ढंग से नहीं आ पाते हैं । यह आवश्यक है । सारा कार्य जो रेडियो का चलता है वह इन स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट के भरोसे पर ही चलता है ; और उनका यदि हम समाधान नहीं कर पाए और उनकी काम करने की स्थिति में हम सुधार नहीं लाते हैं तो मेरा ख्याल है कि शायद उनसे उतने अच्छे काम की अपेक्षा नहीं कर सकेंगे जैसा कि हम चाहते हैं । और इस दृष्टि से मैं समझता हूं कि इन स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट की जो स्थिति है उनको और ज्यादा दुरुस्त करना चाहिए, और उसका एक ही हल है कि उनको सरकारी कर्मचारी समझना चाहिए ।

एक बात और मैं आपके ध्यान में ला देना चाहता हूं कि आकाशवाणी के विकास के लिए समय समय पर प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में, दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, और चालू योजना में काफी रकम रखी गई थी, परन्तु दुर्भाग्या से यह देखा गया है कि हर योजना में यह राशि पूरे तौर से खर्च नहीं हुई है । अब नया नेतृत्व आया है और हम चाहेंगे कि जो राशि मंजूर की जाए वही नहीं परन्तु उससे भी ज्यादा मांगे । देश मे प्रचार प्रसार के लिए जो राशि रखी जाती है वही खर्च न हो, उससे ज्यादा खर्च होने की आवश्यकता है, इस दृष्टि से कामहोना चाहिए ।

मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं, और वह यह है । हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने रेडियो में व्यापार विभाग के प्रति अपना विरोध प्रदर्शित किया था । लेकिन जब मैं अन्य रेडियोज की तरफ देखता हूं तो मुझे ऐसा नहीं दीखता कि इस प्रकार का विरोध करने में कोई खास प्वाइंट था । इसके अनेक कारण हैं । एक कारण तो यह है कि इससे रेडियो का अपना एक आय का जरिया हो जाएगा । अभी रेडियो की आय केवल लाईसेंस फीस मात्र है । अगर आय व्यापार विभाग को विविध भारती का अंग बना दिया जाए तो एक आमदनी का जरिया हो सकता है । जो दूसरे केन्द्र सुनते हैं वे उनको सुनते रह सकते हैं, परन्तु विविध भारती के साथ व्यापार विभाग को जोड़

देने से अधिक आमदनी हो सकती है। इसको भी देखना चाहिए।

मैं अब थोड़ी सी बात अपने राज्य की भी आप के सामने रखना चहाता हूं। बहुत दिनों से यह बात चलती आ रही है कि मराठवाड़ा म औरंगाबाद का उनके आसपास एक रेडियो स्टेशन बनाया जाए। क्या कठिनाइयां हैं इसमें मैं नहीं जानता, लकिन सुना था कि जो दूसरे रेडियो के केन्द्र हैं वहां से यह स्थान शायद बहुत नजदीक है और तीन सौ मील के अन्दर आ जाता है। कहा जाता है कि इसलिए वहां रेडियो स्टेशन नहीं बन सकता, शायद ऐसी दलील दी गयी है। परन्तु हमने देखा है कि ऐसे कितने ही केन्द्र मौजूद हैं जोकि शायद सौ मील के भीतर ही पड़ जातें हैं। बम्बई और पूना के केन्द्र ले लीजिये या सांगली का केन्द्र ले लीजिये। इन केन्द्रों का और दूसरी तरफ के केन्द्र का भी मैं इस बारे में उदाहरण दे सकता हूं। इसलिए यह 100 मील की दलील को सरकार को पेश नहीं करना चाहिए और औरंगाबाद में एक केन्द्र स्थापित कर देना चाहिए। औरंगाबाद में युनिवरसिटी भी बनी हुई है, सांस्कृतिक कार्यों का वह एक बहुत बड़ा केन बना हुआ है और सदियों से रहा है इसलिए वहां पर अभी रेडियो केन्द्र बनाने की मैं मांग करता हूं। इन शब्दों के साथ इस मंत्रालय की जो खर्च की मांगे हैं उनका मैं फिर समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं अपना 56 नम्बर का कटमोशन मूव नहीं कर सका था, आप की इजाजत से मैं उस को भी मूव करना चाहता हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members must be here and give the indication within the time.

Shri Vishram Prasad: Some other Member was allowed, Shri Warior.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well, I will allow it as a special case, but it will not be taken as a precedent for the future.

Amendment No. 56 by Shri Vishram Prasad will be taken as moved.

Shri Vishram Prasad: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of information and Broadcasting be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to merge the Publications Division of the Ministry with Publication Branch of Ministry of Works and Housing or with the Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery. (56).

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sir, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry holds an important position in our country and in our life. After Independence people expected that this Ministry would rise up to the occasion and prove equal to the task. But this Ministry has failed to rise to the occasion and discharge the duties and responsibilities which confronted it, and today this Ministry is being ridiculed in many respects by the people in our country.

I will take up one by one, some of the important departments under this Ministry. First, the All India Radio. The All India Radio is the monopoly of the Government of India, and instead of becoming the mouthpiece of India, unfortunately it has become the mouthpiece of the Congress, of the ruling party.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): Of the opposition party.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Very seldom in the All India Radio will you find important leaders of the opposition party making any speeches; not because of the fact that the opposition parties are reluctant to make their positions clear through the All India Radio, but

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because of the fact that the All India Radio has become the close preserve of the ruling party. What I say is this, that the All India Radio should be the mouthpiece of India, not only the mouthpiece of the ruling party.

Secondly, I wish to make it clear that some of the propaganda material doled out by the Government of India through the All India Radio is so stale, so preposterous, so unintelligent—generally, I can speak on behalf of the people of Bengal—that as regards certain propaganda material doled out through the Calcutta station of the All India Radio, the people laugh at it. Take, for example, certain propaganda about the inner conditions of China. India wants to fight China ideologically, politically.... (*Interruption*).... and militarily also. Therefore, the propaganda that should be made through the All India Radio should be very intelligent. The people of India are not fools to believe certain stories which depict the Chinese people. The quarrel is with the Chinese Government. Here Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had more than once made it absolutely clear that the fight is not against the Chinese peo- against the Chinese Government. So when we hear such kind of propaganda through this radio, it sometimes becomes very sickening.

Thirdly, in regard to the propaganda, how is it made? The speech of the Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, was made through the radio, in English and Hindi; and you know the result of that radio propaganda, what happened in Kerala in the election.

But what I want to know here is this: is the All India Radio meant for the Ministers and Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries and some big guns of the Congress Party? It is reported to us that in the course of the radio programme, all of a sudden, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister or the Information and Broadcasting Minister send a list to the programme makers that "these are the people who are going to speak today." and as a result of that the whole programme is upset. Is that the way? That is why I was saying that this All India Radio should not be made the mouthpiece of the Government alone.

I do not say that the All India Radio has no good point about it. I acknowledge it. But this criticism is meant to improve the functioning of the All India Radio.

Here our House is connected with the All India Radio in many other ways also. One of the Members of this House, the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, popularly known as Vizzy, is a commentator on the All India Radio. He is doing it very well. I want to mention it here in order to stress the importance of the All India Radio to the Members of this House.

One of the charges against the All India Radio is that it is a hot-bed of politics, favouritism and bureaucratism. I will illustrate this point by stating the conditions and the treatment meted out to the staff artistes. Many hon. Members here have spoken about the conditions of the staff artistes. I will mention a few. The point is, there have been so many committees up till now, and the latest committee is the Chanda Committee—let us see what hapens there. But it is an admitted fact that if talents are to grow, to thrive, if some new innovations have to be made, the people who are working there should get certain facilities, certain incentives. But instead of that, what we find in the All India Radio is that there is an attempt on the part of the bureaucracy to stifle all incentive and all initiative. That is why I do not like Mr. Hem Barua's idea of making it into a Corporation. Whatever control we have today, the control that the Parliament has over the All India Radio—it can discuss it if

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it goes over to a Corporation, then this control, this power to check this All India Radio or improve its functioning will be minimised and lessened. Therefore I am opposed to that idea.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it your point that it will go to the private sector?

Dr. Ranen Sen: Let me go to staff artistes. Staff artiste in the All India Radio is a category which comprises of all types of employees under the All India Radio, starting from the news readers and covering typists, steno-typists, librarian and so on. I do not understand what is the scientific meaning of this category, staff artiste. The new Minister should try to understand this; and I being a member of the labour movement can tell her that there is a tendency today to categorise employees according to the functions that they perform in the course of their work. That is the most scientific basis, and this scientific basis should be applied to the All India Radio as well.

Sir, here is a department where the staff artistes have no permanency of service. Previously they were on contract for one to three years. Only the other day the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman said that it has been extended to five years. I want to know how many staff artistes have been included under this five-year contract. The BBC employees are permanent. I do not know why here they should be kept as temporary employees or as contract labour for years and years together.

Another interesting thing, which I would not generally believe, is that even the Deputy Minister that day admitted that although the dearness allowance, compensatory allowance and city allowance have been given, while these things are being given the

ceiling limits of their salaries have been reduced. That means, what you are giving with one hand you are taking away with the other hand. This is an absurd position. This cannot take place. This is against the law of the country. I can tell the hon. Minister that it is against the law of the country. You cannot reduce, minimise or curtail any existing privilege of an employee. If this is being done, then the Ministry is going against the law of the country.

Then there are programme staff. They have been working for 15 to 20 years. What will happen to them? They remain temporary. They have no permanent service. Shri Solanki mentioned about pension scheme. There is no pension scheme for them. Are they not government servants? Why should they not be treated as government servants?

I want to say a word about casual artistes. They are of two types. You can easily understand why the All India Radio cannot discharge its functions properly. When people at the top of the administration, let us say, like me and I am taken there for three days a week to do certain things I will get Rs. 1000 a month whereas people who are there all the 24 hours get much less than that though they are better trained, they have greater ability and they have been tested. What is this treatment that is meted out to your employees? Another type of casual artistes, who have got no big people behind them, remain casual year after year till they die or till they are thrown out of All India Radio. This is a very important point because on these radio artistes depend mainly the better functioning of the All India Radio. This is a very important point point because on these radio artistes depend mainly the better functioning of the All India Radio.

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

I have many points about these radio artistes, but I do not want to mention all of them. One of the Ministers has said that opportunities for advancement should be made available to the existing staff artistes and recruitment of outsiders reduced to the minimum. This is not being adhered to.

In regard to contracts, I am amazed to find that in the existing terms of the contract, clause (2) of the contract says that the said staff artiste shall devote whole time to the service required and at all times obey the rules including the conduct rules. Nowhere it is written as to for what service he is being recruited. Secondly, clause 3 (f) says that the said staff artiste may be required without any extra fee to render such services other than the service assigned to him under the contract. That means, if he is a news reader he may be asked to do something else also. It is a wonderful contract! I think it is high time that these contracts are revised and made more modern.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has two more minutes to conclude.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sir, I have 27 minutes in all. I am getting the time allotted to the other group.

Shri Dienen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Our time has been given to him.

Dr. Ranen Sen: They have put it in writing. Because I am speaking, their representative is not speaking on this. They have given their time to me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will be difficult to adjust the timings in that way.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Then, about the engineering staff of the All India Radio, there is no arrangement for rest room and there is no allowance for that. All that I want to say is that proper treatmen should be given to the employees on whom depend the well being, upkeep and improvement of the All India Radio.

The last point that I want to make in regard to staff artistes is about their association. the recognition of their association. It is a very serious thing. They say that one cannot become a member of any association which is not recognised by the Government and when they seek recognition they are told that they will not be given the necessary recognition. They are fulfilling all the conditions, but they are not given the recognition. This is an attack on the fundamental right of the people guaranteed under our Constitution. It is a very serious matter. I am bringing all these points to the notice of the hon. Minister and also the Deputy Minister so that these things may be seriously looked into and proper methods evolved to remedy the defects.

Coming back to the propaganda side of the All India adio, sometimes it seems that the All India Radio has a policy of its own which is different from the policy of the Government of India, which is different from the policy of India. India is committed to the policy of non-alignment, peace, anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism. This has been stated over and over again. Even in the last Cairo Conference it has been stated. The other day, on the 4th April, there was a broadcast in English—it was on the night of 4th April—where that gentlemen or the lady, whoever it was, more or less openly supported the gas warfare in Vietnam. I want the hon. Minister to make an enquiry about it. Has the All India Radio any policy which contravenes the policy of the Government of India or, as a matter of fact, the policy of the country? Even in this House we have discussed it and said that it is a bad thing. Nobody in the All India Radio had any business to support it. If he had any sneaking sympathy for the American imperialists, he had no business to do that over the All India Radio.

Sir, the transmitter business has become a scandal. We have discussed it so many times. It was openly admitted that we are going to get the transmitter from the Soviet Union because they are offering better terms than anybody else. It was reported in more than one newspaper, not only in Delhi or Calcutta but in many other places also, that there are some people higher up in the department who are trying to sabotage this proposal of getting the transmitter from the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is high time that the Minister and the Deputy Minister took upon themselves all these things and not come before the Parliament later on and say that they did not know anything about this.

About Press Information Department I have one or two points to make. It is reported—there is a Press Information Officer of the Department—that this Department makes a discrimination between an English newspaper correspondent and an Indian language newspaper correspondent. If that is so, then it is a national shame.

I have no grudge against English newspapers but all papers must be treated on par.

I now come to the news agencies. In other countries, news agencies are supported and backed by Government. Here in this country we have got two news agencies, PTI and UNI. PTI get Rs. 12 lakhs a year from the All India Radio. That is not enough or adequate; they should get more. But how much does UNI get? One lakh rupees. It is better not to give anything rather than give one lakh rupees. They cannot organise a national service, not to speak of international service, with a paltry sum of Rs. 1 lakh. So, it will be in our national interest that this organisation gets a little more.

Then, it is said both inside the House and outside that it is the policy of the Government to control and break monopolies. But PTI is a sort of monpoly in the absence of any rival organisation. Should it not be controlled? The same applies to newspapers. There is a recommendation of the Press Commission to this effect. Not only that, recently by a resolution the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has also recommended that the monopolist tendencies in the newspaper industry should be curbed. Government are silent on this question and nobody seems to know the reason.

Coming to advertising agencies, there are small advertising agencies in India. There is one small advertising organsation in India called *Clarion*. It is going to be linked up with M|s. McCann-Erickson Incorporated of America, which is one of the biggest monopoly advertising agencies in the world. We know what will happen when a smaller fry comes near a bigger one. The smaller fry is completely gobbled up by the bigger one. Similarly, the small Indian advertising agency will be gobbled by the big American monopoly agency.

I would request the Ministry to look into this affair and control the monopolies and protect the small advertising agencies.

Coming to grants in aid to social welfare agencies, in the book that is supplied to us there is a statement that Bharat Sevak Samaj will get for their *Jan Jagaran Vibhag* Rs. 4,80,000. The reports of the Public Accounts Committee have more than once mentioned that Bharat Sevak Samaj is misusing money squandering money. So, Government have no business to give aid to such organisations. I would request the officers of this Ministry to go through the reports of the Public Accounts Committee once again. Therefore, I am totally opposed to giving any such grants to Bharat Sevak Samaj. If such grants are

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

made to this organisation, the Ministry will be open to the charge of favouritism, as BSS does not enjoy any prestige, either in this House or outside.

Coming to the Films Censor Board, we have in this House referred to certain films which are obscene or vulgar which have been certified or okayed by the Censor Board. In our State there is one film prepared by some people, called *Ghum Bhanganaer Gan*. Our Minister knows Bengali and I am sure she knows about that film. The meaning of the title of the film is "song to rouse the people from slumber to awaken them". For the last two years that film is being, shall I say, shelved by the Films Censor Board. When Mr. Sardoul, the famous art and film critic and director-producer of France came here and saw the film he immediately recognised that it was a very good film and he wanted to take it for participation in the Cannes Film Festival. It is a scandal. When he came to know that this film had not been certified by the Film Censor Board, he was surprised. The Film Censor Board appointed by the Government do not seem to know the merits and demerits of a film. What is this film about? It portrays the lives of ordinary people; also, there is some mild criticism of Government. If that is the reason for not approving it, then it should apply to the criticism made by Congress Members also. Why should it apply only to this film and why should it be proscribed? Therefore, I say that the Film Censor Board has become a scandal.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): They should be censured.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Lastly, coming to the Film Finance Corporation, all the finance corporations finance only the rich organisations. I want to know how much money has been sanctioned by this corporation and out of that how much has gone to the smaller organisations or bodies. Are the smaller fry getting something or not? Now everybody knows Shri Satyajit Ray. In Pakistan, 50,000 people waited in the queue to see one of his films and tear gas had to be used to disperse the crowd in Dacca. But when he first wanted to produce his film, *Pather Panchali* he had no money with him and he had to go from door to door. Dr. B. C. Roy, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal, gave him Rs. 1 lakh and with that he was able to bring that picture out. Dr. Roy was able to perceive the latent talent in him and assist him. But I think the Film Finance Corporation is giving financial assistance only to a few people in Bombay who have enough of their own money.

Coming to the Publications Division, I find from this report that during the emergency 29 pamphlets were published in all languages and their total number was 34 lakhs. How many of them were sold? 2,70,000 copies. In Bengali there is a saying Gauri Sen's money. Whatever money is required, take it from the legendary figure....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Some of it has gone to Dr. Ranen Sen also.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Ranen Sen did not get Gauri sen's money. I want to know whether this is Gauri Sen's money. When you printed 34 lakh copies, did you not take into account the demand? Then, you did not even distribute the rest of the copies free. What is the idea? Your distribution organisation has thoroughly failed.

These are some very objectionable features of the working of this Minisrty. But, as I have said, by and large, I have no spirit of condemnation of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. No doubt, there are some serious lapses in the administration, in the functioning, in the way things are being done and that is why I am bringing them to the notice of the Minister, so that both

the Minister and the Deputy Minister will look into these cases and try to rectify them as much as possible and as early as possible, before greater damage is done.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have always considered the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as a very important Ministry. After the dawn of freedom, this Ministry was presided over by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. But, after the death of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, this Ministry fell on evil days and for a decade the affairs of this Ministry were in a complete mess. I take this opportunity of congratulating the hon. Prime Minister for his choice of the present Minister. The present Minister has learnt her lessons at the feet, not only at the feet but in the lap of one of the greatest exponents of our nation. Therefore, India has great hope in her and, I am sure, that she will justify that hope.

Ever since she has come to this Ministry, she has done everything that is ever possible within the limited time to streamline the affairs of the Ministry. The affairs of the Ministry have considerably improved. But I am not completely satisfied and I would wait for next year so that I may be able to give her more bouquets.

It was this country which was liberated by Pandit Nehru; it was this country where feudalism was smashed by Pandit Nehru. Jawaharlal Nehru was fighting against capitalism also. Had he been alive for a longer time, he would have smashed the press monopoly. It has fallen on the shoulders of his daughter that she should fight the monopoly of the press. I am sure that in the times yet to come she will be able to succeed in that mission which was left unfulfilled and unfinished by her great father.

15 hrs.

In this connection I would like to read out an extract from the Report of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It reads:—

> "A study of the ownership of papers by the Press Registrar showed that the general pattern continued to be the same as before."

That means, nothing was achieved in this connection. It continues:—

> "Papers belonging to chains, groups and multiple units commanded 24·8 per cent of the total circulation of papers. 143 dailies controlled by these three categories of common ownership claimed 68·55 per cent of the total circulation of dailies in the country. The nine big English dailies controlled by these three categories claimed 75·8 per cent of the total circulation of all English dailies. Nine owners representing four chains, three groups and two multiple units published 43 dailies and between them shared 41 per cent of the total circulation of all dailies."

Sir, Indian democracy, Indian parliamentary system is at ransom in the hands of these gangsters who own these newspapers. It has got to be smashed if parliamentary democracy is to survive. We have seen the role of these newspapers at the time of the Chinese aggression. They had the audacity to publish cartoons and ridicule even our great Prime Minister. It is time that the entire country should rise up against this monopoly of the press and I assure Shrimati Indira Gandhi that she will have the full support of the people and Parliament of this country in smashing these chains and ending the monopoly of the press. It is time that the Monopoly Commission should be entrusted with the task of making a thorough investigation into the mono-

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

poly of the press and doing something about it.

While the press is completely controlled by a gang of big capitalists, the fate of the news agencies is not better. There is the Press Trust of India. They call it the PTI although, if I have my way, I will call it "Perjury turned into information." It is controlled by the capitalists. It is controlled by the big businessmen. The Press Commission recommended that the set-up of the PTI may continue as it is but the directors should be changed and the Chairman of the Board of Directors should be appointed by the Chief Justice of India. Till today that recommendation is on paper. I hope and trust that next year, when the hon. Minister comes to this House with her Demands, she will make an announcement that at least this recommendation of the Press Commission has been implemented.

Apart from that, we know it very well that the Press Trust of India is a monopoly agency. It is necessary that the Government should encourage smaller agencies to develop and the entire monopoly should be taken away from the Press Trust of India.

There is one point to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. In the old days external publicity was controlled—it is still being controlled—by the External Affairs Ministry. It might have been good in those days, but now with Shrimati Indira Gandhi at the helm of affairs of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, I would urge the Minister of External Affairs to transfer the control of external publicity to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. It will have these advantages; firstly, duplication will not be there; secondly, expenses will be reduced; and, thirdly. our boys of the Indian Information Service will have opprtunities to go abroad, work in our foreign embassies, come back and have reorientation by working in India itself. Those information officers, who are posted in our embassies, who have completely lost touch with India and who sometimes come for a brief period here, cannot function so ably and so justifiably as our cadres of Indian Information Service people can do. I hope that the Minister will take this point into consideration.

Sir, I have not much to say about All India Radio. A number of friends have referred to the failing and to the good work of All India Radio. But I can say that in recent years the affairs of All India Radio have considerably improved. But it needs still more improvement. The appointment of the committee has been welcomed by every section of the people and we hope that with the recommendations of this committee will improve the affairs of All India Radio.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Just one minute more.

But in this connection I would like to point out that Vividh Bharati and Urdu Majlis have been the most popular programmes of All India Radio and I hope that more time would be allotted to them . . . (*Interruption*).

Since you have rung the bell, I would not touch any other point. In conclusion, I again congratulate the hon. Minister. India has great hope in her and I hope that she will justify that hope by coming next year and announcing the monopoly of the press has been finished.

श्रीमती शकुंतला देवी : (बंका) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी बहुत कृतज्ञ हूं कि मुझ आपने बोलने का समय दिया है । मैं बोलने के पहले मन्त्री जी को धन्यवाद देने से नहीं चूकूंगी जिन्होंने इमरजैंसी में बहुत थोड़े समय में [illegible] त्रालय का काम बहुत मुस्तैदी

से करके दिखाया । इससे मालूम होता है कि इस काम में वे एक भावुक एवं साहित्यिक व्यक्ति होने के नाते अधिक दिलचस्पी लेती हैं ।

हमारे सदन में जो सूचना एवं प्रसारण मन्त्रालय का सन् 1965–66 का बजट रक्खा गया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करती हूं । सूचना एवं प्रसारण मन्त्रालय का काम एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण कार्य है । इस मन्त्रालय के बाद विवाद के दौरान मैं पहले आकाशवाणी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहती हूं ।

वास्तव में आल इण्डिया रेडियो सूचना और प्रसारण का एक ही ऐसा विभाग है जिसके कार्य कलाप से हम इसे मंत्रालय की संज्ञा देते हैं । और भी विभाग हैं लेकिन जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि वास्तव में जो बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विभाग इसके हैं वे हैं प्रेस इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो, पब्लिकेशन्स डिवीज़न, सांग्स एण्ड ड्रामा डिवीज़न, डी० ए० वी० पी० । साथ ही एक और विभाग है प्लैन पब्लिसिटी ।

किन्तु गतिविधियों के ब्यौरेवार जानकारी रखने वाली आल इण्डिया रेडियो जैसी विस्तृत संस्था की तुलना इन छोटे मोटे विभागों से शायद ही कोई चाहेगा । ये विभाग भी सम्भवतः आल इण्डिया रेडियो के समान ही अपना क्षेत्र व्यापक और प्रभावशाली बना सकते हैं, क्योंकि इनका क्षेत्र भी विस्तृत और व्यापक बनाया जा सकता है । किन्तु जैसा हम जानते हैं, आल इण्डिया रेडियो एक विशाल और अत्यन्त विस्तृत संस्था है जो देश के कोने कोने में सक्रिय है । एक तरफ कन्या कुमारी से काश्मीर तक और दूसरी ओर कच्छ से कोहिमा तक । यह प्रत्येक व्यक्ति तक अपनी बातें पहुंचाती है और दूसरे श्रोताओं के लिये प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की वाणी का माध्यम बनती है ।

वास्तव में आल इण्डिया रेडियो हमारे पास एक ऐसी संस्था है जिस ने चीनी आक्रमण के समय जनता के भावों का निर्देशन करने के बाद से आज तक अनवरत रूप से हमारे मनोभावों और आधारभूत प्रश्नों पर हमारे दृढ़ संकल्प को व्यक्त किया है । यह आज भी सर्व साधारण के पास एक ऐसा माध्यम है जो महत्वपूर्ण और आवश्यक समाचारों से और उद्विग्नता और परिश्रम की थकावट के समय में अपने मनोरंजक कार्यक्रमों से सबका रंजन करता है । हमारे देश के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति का ए० आई० आर० से व्यक्तिगत रूप से सम्बन्ध है । मैं एक महिला के रूप में भली भांति जानती हूं कि आल इंडिया रेडियो के कार्यक्रमों का एक घरेलू औरत के फुर्सत के समय में क्या महत्व है ।

हमारे समाज में औरत वह प्राणी है जिसे परिवार और समाज में सबसे अधिक जिम्मेदारी निभाने के कारण सबसे ज्यादा कठिन परिश्रम करना पड़ता है । उस वातावरण में रेडियो ही उनका एक मात्र साधन रहता है, जिससे वह अपने परिश्रमपूर्ण जीवन तथा समाज और परिवार की दुखद स्थितियों को सहसा भूल कर स्वयं को हलका महसूस करती है ।

एक सैनिक जवान की बात भी मैं कहती हूं जो शहरों की रौनक और चहल पहल से दूर शत्रुओं और प्रकृति की बाधाग्रस्त परिस्थितियों का सामना करता हुआ एक पहाड़ी चट्टान पर खड़ा है, जो कभी कभी 15,000 फीट पर भी खड़ा हो सकता हैं; आल इंडिया रेडियो ऐसे जवानों का मनोरंजन मात्र ही नहीं करता, जिसकी कि उसे बहुत आवश्यकता है बल्कि उसके परिवार वालों की आवाज़ भी उसे सुनाता है । यहां मझे स्मरण हो आता है कि किस प्रकार आल इंडिया रेडियो इन जवानों के सन्देश अपने प्रचार के माध्यम से इनके परिवार वालों के पास और इन परिवार वालों की बातें इन जवानों के पास पहुंचाता है । एक को दूसरे के बारे में निरन्तर समाचार मिलता रहता है ।

[श्रीमती शकुन्तला देवी]

हमारा यह भी काम है कि किसी भी सरकारी कार्यालय की गतिविधियों का सन्तुलित विवेचन करना। हमारा यह फर्ज है कि हम त्रुटियों के विषय में बतलाएं, पर आलोचना के बहाव में हमें ए० आई० आर० की शक्ति और महत्व को नहीं भूलना चाहिए।

अभी हमने कुछ दिन पहले देखा है कि कुछ अंगरेजी अखबारों में ए० आई० आर० के कुछ प्रोग्राम के बारे में आलोचना की गई थी कि बहुत सा प्रोग्राम बेकार में ब्राडकास्ट किया जाता है तथा उन लोगों की भी आलोचना करते सुने गये हैं जो कि अंग्रेजी के बहुत प्रेमी हैं और वे क्षेत्रीय भाषा एवं हिन्दी का प्रोग्राम सुनते ही नहीं हैं। लेकिन उन्हें सोचना चाहिए कि यह क्षेत्रीय भाषा का प्रोग्राम उन ग्रामीणों के लिए बहुत लाभदायक होता है। जैसे कि मैं उदाहरण देती हूं कि हमारे बिहार में लोहा सिंह का नाटक। हमें मालूम है कि बिहार के गांव, गांव में, लोहा सिंह की चर्चा है तथा पटना रेडियो स्टेशन से इसके नये नये अध्याय का नाटक ब्रौडकास्ट किया जाता है। वहां के गांव के लोग बड़े चाव से इसको सुनते हैं तथा इस हद तक कि देश की सब महत्वपूर्ण बातें बिहार के गांव वाले लोहा सिंह से ही सुनते समझते हैं। गांव के किसान लोग लोहा सिंह का नाटक बहुत अच्छे तरीके से सुनते हैं और उससे अपने देश में तथा देश-विदेश में होने वाली बातों की जानकारी इस नाटक के जरिए देते हैं। मैं समझती हूं कि हर एक राज्य में इस तरह के नाटक होते हैं लेकिन जो अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले हैं, अंग्रेजी को रीजनल भाषा के मुकाबले ज्यादा महत्व देते हैं वह उचित और वांछनीय नहीं है। रीजनल, भाषा, जो कि राज्य में अधिक लाभदायक सिद्ध हो सकती हैं उसके प्रोग्राम्स को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिए।

यह कह कर कुछ ऐसी बातें भी मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि ए० आई० आर० में सुधार की बहुत गुंजाइश है। वे सुधार ए० आई० आर० के समाचार बुलेटिनों में करने बहुत आवश्यक हैं। इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि ए० आई० आर० ने कुछ राज्यों में भी स्थानीय समाचारों की व्यवस्था रक्खी है। परन्तु वहां भी क्या होता है कि स्थानीय समाचार एडीटर केन्द्रीय बुलेटिन को सुन कर ही अपने बुलेटिन तैयार करते हैं। केन्द्र में कुछ ऐसी बातें भी होती हैं जो स्थानीय श्रोताओं के लिए दिलचस्पी की होती हैं परन्तु केन्द्रीय समाचार में उन बातों को स्थान नहीं मिल सकता है। होना यह चाहिये कि ऐसी बातों के बारे में भी केन्द्र में ऐसे सम्वाद-दाता हों जो तार के जरिये स्थानीय महत्व की बातों को केन्द्र से स्थानीय बुलेटिनों में भेज सकें।

मैं मन्त्री महोदया से यह भी अनुरोध करूंगी कि हमारे ए० आई० आर० में मीडियम वेव में ज्यादा पावर का ट्रांसमीटर जल्द लगावें क्योंकि अभी हमारा जो ट्रांसमीटर है बहुत कमजोर है और वह विदेश में ठीक से सुनाई नहीं देता है। अभी वर्तमान देश की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए विदेशों में हमारे सिद्धान्तों का प्रचार करना अति आवश्यक है। इसलिए मैं चाहती हूं कि हमारे देश में जल्द से जल्द शक्तिशाली ट्रांसमीटर लगाया जाय।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहती हूं और वह पत्रिकाओं के सम्बन्ध में हैं। हमारे देश में हिन्दी, अंग्रेजी की बहुत सी ऐसी पत्रिकाएं निकलती हैं जिनके कि पढ़ने से हमारे युवक, युवतियों के आचरण बिगड़ जाते हैं। उनका असर हमारे स्कूल व कालिज में पढ़ने वाले नवयुवक और नवयुवतियों पर बहुत बुरा पड़ता है और उनका आचरण बिगड़ जाता है। ऐसी पत्रिकाओं पर सरकार को प्रतिबन्ध लगाना चाहिये।

अश्लील पोस्टरों पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिये। आज शहरों में, देहातों में, जगह जगह पर और सिनेमाघरों में ऐसे पोस्टर्स लगाये जाते हैं जो कि भारतीय नारियों के लिए लज्जा का विषय है। हमें इस बारे में सावधानी

बर्तनी होगी और ऐसे सभी अश्लील पोस्टरों आदि पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाना होगा ताकि हमारे देशवासियों का आचरण न बिगड़े और देश की संस्कृति व मान-मर्यादा बनी रह सके । बस मैं इतना ही कह कर समाप्त करती हूं ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (खुर्जा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय की बजट मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया ।

जब से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने इस मन्त्रालय का कार्यभार सम्भाला है, तब से हमारे मस्तिष्क में नई आशाओं का प्रादुर्भाव हुआ है और हमें आशा है कि मन्त्री महोदया इस मन्त्रालय को जो और मन्त्रालय के प्राणाधार की तरह से है नई प्रेरणा देगी इसलिए इसको और भी अधिक प्राणवान बनाया जा सकता है ऐसी हमें आशा है । जब से वह इस मन्त्रालय में आई है तब से इसके अलग अलग विभागों पर विचार गोष्ठियां और कुछ कमेटियां बनी हैं तब से हमारे मन में एक आशा जगी है कि इस मन्त्रालय के कार्य में गति आयेगी और उसमें एक नये जीवन का संचार होगा । जब से यह चांदा कमेटी बनी है तब से हमें कुछ और आशा हो चली है हालांकि अब तक जो कमेटियां बनी हैं वह वैसी ही हैं जैसे कि छोटी शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर । इसलिए जब तक हम इसमें एक नया सुधार पैदा नहीं करते हैं और जैसी कि देश में यह मांग है कि अधिक शक्तिशाली ट्रासमीटर कहीं से भी प्राप्त किये जायं और विशेष कर उनको देश में ही बनाने का प्रयत्न किया जाय तब तक आशाजनक उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस मन्त्रालय की नीति और कार्य प्रणाली में आमूल परिवर्तन होना चाहिए और इसके द्वारा एक नई रक्तधारा विचार की देश में उत्पन्न होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि इसमें जो एक प्रकार से उदासीनता या मंथर गति से कार्य होता है या जो उसके विभिन्न विभाग हैं उनमें ज्यादा शक्तिशाली तरीक़े से काम करने के लिए, प्रचार की दृष्टि से और प्रसारण की दृष्टि से उनमें अधिक शक्ति लाने के लिए इस मन्त्रालय की गतिविधि को और विशेष कर इसके विभाग, चाहे वह प्रकाशन विभाग हो, पी० आई० बी० विभाग हो या आल इण्डिया रेडियो हो, उनमें किस तरीक़े से अधिक गति और शीघ्र गति लाई जा सकती है इसके लिए एक हाई पावर कमीशन क़ायम किया जाय जोकि इसकी सारी गतिविधियों पर विचार करे । इस ओर मैं मन्त्री महोदया का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं ।

सबसे पहले मैं प्रकाशन विभाग के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । प्रकाशन विभाग के कार्य को अगर हम एक प्रकाशक के रूप में देखें तो उसमें जितना सन्तोष हमें होना चाहिए उतना सन्तोष नहीं होता है । इसकी अनेक पुस्तकें, पुस्तिकाएं, चित्रवलियों, पत्रिकाओं और विशेष कर पैम्फलैट जो कि स्टेशनों, सार्वजनिक स्थानों, बुकस्टालों पर रक्खे जाते हैं या प्रदर्शित किये जाते हैं, हम देखते हैं उनमें रंग की दृष्टि से छपाई की दृष्टि से और भाषा की दृष्टि से एक तरीक़े का परिवर्तन हम उनमें पाते हैं प्रेरणादायक जीवन का अभाव भी पाते हैं । आज देश जिस संकटकालीन परिस्थिति में से होकर गुजर रहा है उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए और चीन व पाकिस्तान के हमारे विरुद्ध किये जा रहे विषाक्त प्रचार को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह बहुत आवश्यक हो जाता है कि यह मन्त्रालय देशवासियों को और अपने उन देशवासियों को जो कि विदेशों में रह रहे हैं, कहीं भी रहते हैं, चाहे वह किसी भी प्रकार से भाषा के प्रति प्रेम रखते हैं उनके मस्तिष्क में भी एक विचार आता है लेकिन जहां इन प्रकाशन सामग्रियों को देखने का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि उसमें और अधिक बल लाने की आवश्यकता है ।

[श्री बालमीकी]

मेरा विशेष ध्यान हिन्दी के बारे में है और वह इसलिए है कि आज हिन्दी सारे राष्ट्र के अन्दर सब से अधिक बोली जाने वाली और सब से अधिक समझी जाने वाली भाषा है। जो भी पत्र, पत्रिकाएं या प्रकाशन सामग्री जो इस प्रकार के भारत विरोधी विषाक्त प्रचार के विरोध में छपाई जाती हैं और हमारे सामने आती हैं उन में भाषा की विलष्टता होती है। मैं संस्कृत का क़ायल हूं और उस का प्रेमी हूं लेकिन जन भाषा का भी मैं प्रेमी हूं। मैं यह ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस हिन्दी भाषा का उन में प्रयोग हो रहा है वह ऐसी है कि केवल इंटैलीजैशिया, बुद्धिवादी लोगों के पेपर्स बन कर रह जाती हैं और जनसाधारण तक वह बात नहीं पहुंच पाती है। वह सामग्री ऐसी भाषा में लिखी जाय जोकि जनसाधारण की समझ में आसानी से आ जाय। आज हमारा मनोबल बढ़ना चाहिए और शक्ति आनी चाहिए क्योंकि राष्ट्र निर्माण का कार्य देश में हो रहा है, पंचवर्षीय योजना चल रही है, देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयत्न चल रहे हैं, वे सारे राष्ट्रव्यापी विकास के प्रयत्न एक विचार के रूप में हमारे सामने आने चाहियें। यह सामग्री ऐसी भाषा में न लिखी जाय, ऐसी जनभाषा में लिखी जाय ताकि वह केवल कुछ समर्थ व्यक्तियों, आर्थिक दृष्टि से और सामाजिक दृष्टि से उन्नत लोगों के हाथ में ही न रह जाय बल्कि वह सामग्री और विचार इस देश के लाखों करोड़ों किसानों, मजदूरों, सर्वहारा वर्ग के जो लोग हैं, साधारण स्थिति के जो लोग हैं उन के हाथ में भी वह सब विचार पत्र पत्रिकाओं के रूप में और उस छपी हुई सामग्री के रूप में और इन चित्रावलियों के रूप में पहुंच जायें ताकि वे उस से उदबोधन प्राप्त कर सकें और उन के अन्दर एक नवजीवन का संचार हो सके। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस हेतु प्रकाशन विभाग के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया जायगा और इस प्रकार की सामग्री उत्पन्न की जाय जोकि देश के साधारण जनता के दिमाग में एक मनोबल और शक्ति उत्पन्न कर सके। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि गांधी वांगमय की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है, लेकिन जो गति इस में आनी चाहिए थी वह नहीं आ पा रही है।

यह बहुत प्रसन्नता की बात है कि गांधी जी और हमारे राष्ट्रनायक, पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी, जो अब हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं, कि उन की जिस वाणी से, जिन वचनों से इस देश को प्रेरणा मिलती रही है, वे हमारे आल-इंडिया रेडियो के पास हैं। मुझे आशा है कि उन की जो वाणी हमें जाग्रत करती रही है, हम में एक उदबोधन पैदा करती रही है, विशेष कर जन-साधारण को शक्ति और मनोबल प्रदान करती रही है, जब जब समय और अवसर आयेगा, वह देश की एकता और राष्ट्रीयता को बल देने के लिए, देश के विकास-कार्यों को प्राणवान करने के लिए हमारे सामने आती रहेगी।

हमें यह भी आशा है कि हमें इंदिरा जी से, जो इस मंत्रालय की मंत्री हैं, गांधी जी और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की वह मनोभावना प्राप्त होती रहेगी, जो उन को अपने पिता से विरासत में और "गांधी" शब्द उन के साथ जुड़े रहने के कारण मिली है और जो जनता के मनोबल को ऊंचा करने के लिए और उस को शक्ति देने के लिए आवश्यक है। मैं समझता हूं कि गांधी वांगमय और अपने स्वर्गवासी प्रिय नेता की वाणी की ओर पूरा ध्यान दिया जायेगा और जब भी अवसर आयेगा, उस को जनता के सामने रखा जायेगा।

मैंने देखा है कि भ्रष्टाचार-विरोध और जन-जागरण के लिए जो भी सामग्री हमारे सामने आई है, वह अधिक प्राणवान नहीं है और वह जन-भाषा का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करती है। मैं मंत्री महोदया से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि वह सामग्री जनता के द्वारा समझी जाने वाली भाषा के रूप में

जनता के हाथ में आनी चाहिए, ताकि वह उस में एक शुद्ध आचरण और शक्ति पैदा कर सके ।

मैं यह भी विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस मंत्रालय में जो काम करने की पद्धति है, उस में अन्तर आना चाहिए । यहां पर स्टाफ़ आर्टिस्टस और कैजुअल आर्टिस्ट्स का भी ज़िक्र किया गया है । मैं भी उन के साथ पूरी हमदर्दी रखता हूं । यह बात ठीक है कि उन के कार्य के बगैर आल-इंडिया रेडियो और अन्य प्रसारण के कार्य में शक्ति नहीं आती है । उन की वकिंग कन्डीशन्ज अथवा सेवा शर्तों को ठीक करने के लिए, उन के मनोबल को ऊंचा करने के लिए, उनके काम की पद्धति को दृढ़ से दृढ़तर करने के लिए और उन के मन में विश्वास पैदा करने के लिए यह मंत्रालय काम करेगा, ऐसी मेरी धारणा है और इस ओर मैं मंत्री महोदया का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

यहां पर टाइपिस्टस और स्टैनो-टाइपिस्टस की सेवा पद्धति का भी ज़िक्र किया गया है । हम देश में विषमतायें दूर करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन नौकरियों में भी विषमतायें हैं । तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं के पश्चात् भी देश में विषमतायें दूर नहीं हो रही हैं । आज नौकरियों में जो रेड-टेपिज्म और लाल-फ़ीताशाही है, उस को दूर किया जाना चाहिए । कलाकारों और अन्य कर्मचारियों के साथ सदव्यवहार करने और उन के काम की पद्धति को ठीक करने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिए । मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि अंग्रेज़ी और हिन्दी के जो टाइपिस्ट और स्टेनो-टाइपिस्ट हैं, उन में किसी प्रकार की डिसपैरिटी नहीं होनी चाहिए और उन को समान स्तर पर रखा जाना चाहिए ।

इस मंत्रालय और इस के विभागों में शिडयूल्ड कास्टस का कोटा पूरा नहीं किया जाता है । वह कोटा पूरा होना चाहिए और जो उन्नतिशील स्थान हैं, उन के लिए भी उन को ध्यान में रखा जाना चाहिए :

मैं आप का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि आल इंडिया रेडियो ने ख़ास तौर से संकट कालीन स्थिति में और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी की मृत्य के समय जो सराहनीय कार्य किया है, उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूं । जो लोग समझते हैं कि अब भी बुख़ारी युग है, वे ग़लती पर हैं । बुख़ारी युग तो बहुत पीछे रह गया है और अब वह बुख़ार ख़त्म हो गया है । मैं यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि आल-इंडिया रेडियो ने जन-साधारण के मनोबल को ऊंचा किया है, "बहुजनहिताय बहुजनसुखाय" की भावना को ऊंचा किया है । देश में और अफ्रीका तथा मध्य एशिया में चीनी और पाकिस्तानी विषाक्त प्रापेगेंडा का मुकाबला करने के लिए इन चन्द महीनों में आल-इंडिया रेडियो के द्वारा जो कार्य किया गया है, मैं उस की सराहना करता हूं । मैं यह ज़रूर कहना चाहता हूं कि आल-इंडिया रेडियो जो देश की भाषा, देश की भावना और मनोभावना का प्रतीक है, वह जन-जन की भाषा को मुखरित करे । उसका सम्बन्ध लाखों करोड़ों ग़रीबों और साधारणजनों से होना चाहिए, चाहे वे दलित हों, पददलित हों, कमज़ोर हों, कोई भी हों । इस प्रकार के कार्यक्रम चला कर तरुणों, नारियों, ग़रीब गुरबा लोगों, किसानों और मजदूरों में जीवन का प्रवाह पैदा किया जा रहा है । मैं यह ज़रूर चाहता हूं कि इसको और बल देने की आवश्यकता है ।

जहां तक अश्लीलता का सम्बन्ध है, चाहे वह फ़िल्मों में हो और चाहे पत्रों में कामोत्तेजक समाचारों आदि के रूप में हो,

[श्री बालमीकी]

उस को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है । इस प्रकार के पेपर्ज़ और विज्ञापनों को समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है । विशेषकर जो छोटे छोटे अख़बार अश्लीलता और जन-साधारण पर व्यक्तिगत कटाक्ष के लिये होते हैं, उन पर कंट्रोल किया जाना चाहिए । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरफ़ भी ध्यान दिया जायेगा ।

मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस प्रकार से इस मंत्रालय के द्वारा विशेष प्रगति होगी और विशेष विचारधारा पैदा होगी, जो देश को प्राणवान कर सकेगी, क्योंकि मैं इस मंत्रालय को प्राण-धारा कहता हूं, लेकिन वह प्राण-धारा तभी मजबूत हो सकती है, जबकि देश और देश-वासियों को उस में विश्वास हो ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं ।

Shri Sezhiyan (Perambalur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, before I begin my speech I congratulate and welcome the new Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Her appointment is a sincere attempt to bring in fresh wind in the stagnant backwaters of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. She has been noted for her catholicity of outlook, sincerity of purpose, endeavour to understand the difficulties and views of others and eagerness solve problems in a human way, however unpalatable however difficult the problems may be. With her presence in the Ministry, I hope the criticisms we have been voicing year after year will be looked into and the drawbacks and deficiencies in the Ministry to which we have been drawing attention will be removed soon.

It is a welcome sign that she has appointed a committee to go into the working of All India Radio. We have to await the report of the committee. All the same, we have to say certain things because the All India Radio and other media of publicity have to be attuned to the necessities and requirements of our parliamentary democracy. It has been pointed out time and again that the impact of the publicity effort of the Government has not had as desirable an effect as it should have. This has always been so. Publicity external as well as internal, has been unimaginative, ineffective slow and wooden. They step in very late. Whenever there is a crisis, whenever some international problems arise wherein Indian interests are involved, our publicity functionaries should be the first persons to enter the field and present our case to other countries. My point is that whenever we want to present a case at UNO, Security Council and so on, we should prepare the ground not at the UNO but at the various metropolitan centres of the world, at Accra at Nairobi, at Cairo at Santiago, at Manika and so on. Our information centres at these places should be very active and create an atmosphere so that whenever problems or issues arise, we are able to present them in proper perspective and our stand is appreciated.

15.28 hrs.

[SHRI KHADILKAR *in the Chair*]

There is no good saying *Satyameva Jayate*, truth will win. Of course. truth should win then only it will have a chance to win. But the truth should be made known to the outside world. In that respect, our publicity has been very unimaginative and amateurish. This is the case not only with regard to external publicity but also in respect of internal publicity. The blame for this has been correctly apportioned by Members who spoke before me also. If you go through the report of the study team headed by Mr. Vidyalankar, there is a pertinent observation there which is worth quoting:

> "A comment freely and widely made before us has been that radio programmes have shown an undue concern for publicity to personalities in Government and to departments of government instead of projecting achievements

as national efforts in which the people have a large share".

They also point out that 'the All India Radio has a moral obligation to serve as the voice of the people as much as the mouthpiece of the Government'.

Therefore, we have to see how far this has been effective not only as the mouthpiece of the Government but also as the mirror, reflection, of the wishes and aspirations of the people.

In this connection, I would point out to the Minister that more and more we have to give a place to the national languages, because people, who are in remote parts of the country, understand what is being spoken in their mother tongue.

I would also like to point out that the treatment given by All India Radio to all the languages has not been equal, equitable or just. For instance, the Hindi Unit has been well staffed and well served, while the other language units have not been given the same treatment. They have been given a step-montherly treatment. To illustrate my point, let me give the composition of these units. The Hindi Unit consists of one Grade I officer drawing more than Rs. 1,000, three Grade II officers drawing Rs. 600 to Rs. 700; then there are translators, separate announcers drawing Rs. 500 or more, there are typists and stenographers to assist them. But if you come to the other languages, the Tamil Unit for instance, there are no Grade I or Grade II officers, no separate announces; there are only translators, and they have to translate and at the same time announce. Why this disparity? Do you not want the Tamil news bulletins to be as effective as the Hindi ones? Do you not think it necessary that well prepared news-bulletins should reach the people who speak Tamil, Telugu or Canarese, who are in millions? Therefore, this kind of stepmotherly treatment should be avoided. We should give them equal treatment, staff them and serve them well.

Similarly, you find that the language units are being housed in decrepit parts, without any amenities or sufficient accommodation. This is very deplorable.

Hindi news bulletins are broadcast four times a day, while in the other languages, there are only three bulletins a day. Further, in the non-Hindi States one Hindi news bulletin is being broadcast compulsorily, while in the Hindi States no broadcast is made in the other languages. For example, in Madras there is a Hindi news bulletin, but in the Allahabad station of U.P. for instance there is no bulletin in Tamil or Malayalam or any other South Indian language. If you want real integration you should give equal treatment and status to all languages.

The Vividh Bharati programme is broadcast for 2 to 13 hours a day, but all the four South Indian languages are clubbed together and given only 1-3/4 hours out of this; that is, each of these four South Indian languages gets less than half an hour a day out of the total of 12½ or 13 hours. Not only that, Even though the programmes are in Tamil or Telugu, the announcements are made in Hindi. A person who hears this programme in Tamil Nad would rather switch on to Radio Ceylon than hear this programme of Vivid Bharati which is really Vividh Hindi. Therefore, if you want to serve the people of the different languages, the annuoncement should be made in their language, and there should be equitable distribution of time, so that there would be an effective projection of the policies of the Government to those people.

I was mentioning about our news being late. Late news is no news at all. This defect of lateness seems to be monumental and is not confined only to All India Radio; the other departments under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also seem

[Shri Sezhiyan]

to be affected by this. For instance, the Department of Audio-Visual Publicity have brought out a Prestige Diary priced at Rs. 5 for the year 1965. Do you know when it was printed and published? It was printed somewhere in Bombay and brought here and put in the market on the 27th or 28th of January, while in Madras it was available only in the first week of February. Those who want to buy a diary want it in December, not in January or February. Even the quality of printing has deteriorated much compared to last year and the year before last; nothing new has come out, no improvement has been made. The only improvement is that it has been late by more than one month. I understand that the result is that more than 10,000 copies of this diary, costing Rs. 40,000 to 50,000 are lying idle in bundles. Probably, after one or two years they would be distributed to the staff, and they will take them home and use them for writing household or dhobi accounts. I would like to know why 10,000 copies are lying idle, why there was so much delay in printing and bringing the diaries to the market resulting in this colossal waste of Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Much has been said here about newspapers. Freedom of the press is one thing which we should preserve in a democratic country. However unpalatable the views expressed by a newspaper may be, Government should not try to suppress it. But what has happened in Madras recently? The Madras Government has instituted cases under DIR against many papers including Congress papers. They are *Swadesamitran*, *Malai Murasu*, *Malai Mani*, *Dina Tanti*, *Murasoli Tamilnad* and some other papers. I do not want to go into the merits of the cases because it is *sub-judice*, but I want to remind the hon. Minister that there is a categorical commitment of Government in this connection which has been violated. There is a commitment that neither the Central Government nor the State Governments would start any prosecutions without first obtaining the advice of the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee, but from press reports I understand that Government has failed to take their advice in these cases, before instituting the prosecutions. Therefore it is not only a question of gagging the press and suppressing news and views which are unpalatable to Government, but it is going against the very agreements made by the Government.

I have referred on previous occasions to the many circulars that have been issued by the different Ministries of the Government of India in connection with 26th January. One of the most atrocious circulars was issued by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry. This was afterwards denied. I do not hold Shrimati Indira Gandhi or Mr. Patabhi Raman responsible for this circular. The circular bears the No. 12|34|64-Adm. I. dated 19th December, 1964, wherein many things have been said. For example, in item 11 it says:

> "The officers and staff who can speak in Hindi, should as far as possible speak in Hindi in official meetings and in mutual discussions."

I want to have a categorical statement as to what has actually happened to this circular, whether it has been withdrawn, cancelled or amended, because it is agitating the minds of the people and they should not be kept in suspence. So, I request the hon. Minister to give a clear answer.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: Let me at the very outset join my other friends who have congratulated the hon. Minister. I must draw the attention of the House and the hon. Minister to the great inpact she has created on Members of Parliament and the people of India in more than one field.

First of all, I would draw attention to the statement she made immediately after taking charge of the Ministry.

She said that there were many things that had to be toned up in the Ministry, that our external publicity was very poor and had to be improved. Coming from the Minister herself immediately after taking charge of the Ministry, it must have given a sort of fillip to all the members in her Ministry, and made them understand that whatever might have been the lapses in the past, here was a Minist who was going to have absolute control, assess the situation and do good to the people and the Government and not be a mere figure head.

Secondly, in the last ten months I have seen, and most of the Members must have noticed, how she has performed Parliament; how she has faced Parliament in the most difficult situations though it is her first experience of Parliament.

For instance, there was the time when the Pope came here. There was much confusion in the country, and there was a short notice question in the House. I must congratulate her and the AIR on the way it handled the commentary on the arrival of the Pope. Importance was given to his visit not because he was a religious head. We are a secular Government, but here was a great man coming for the first time to India, to Asia. She gave instructions to AIR with a correct perspective, with the result that performance was highly creditable.

Another day, answering a question in Rajya Sabha about language she said that Hindi was the national language no doubt but we must be cautious.

Thirdly, I congratulate her on one thing more. She was the only Cabinet Minister of the Union Government to go to Madras to face the trouble when there was language agitation. She showed both qualities of inheritance and her own inherent capacities when she decided that to face this problem, she must be on the spot. I appreciate her understanding and breadth of thinking that made her say that rethinking in the language policy was necessary. Today the Government of India is doing it. Apart from what she does as a Minister, it is these things that go to show the qualities of popular leadership in her. I am proud of it because Minister is also a lady. If I have been extra proud, I hope the House will understand it, certainly I do not apologise.

The hon. Member Dr Sen of the Communist Party said that this Ministry was solely utilised for the use of the Government and they give all the time to the Ministers' statements; they monopolise it for political purposes. I strongly refute it. I have been seeing the working of the A.I.R. Many Members, like Mr. Masani, said last year that AIR is working very good and it is no biassed. He says that there was a speech on the 4th April where the person concerned did not speak on the same lines as the policy of the Government. As far as Kerala problem is concerned, if anybody said so it is wrong. It only goes to show that the Government of India, at least the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, gives opportunity not only to the Ministers but certainly to every section of the Indian political opinion.... (*An Hon. Member*: More than their own due). Every body agrees that this is a powerful machinery of information media, both internal and external and I would ask the House if, even if it becomes a corporation, and even if it were solely manned by Swatantra or communist people, they would not do that? Certainly more than fifty per cent of the time would be for Government and the Government's policies. If you believe that this is the only media of internal and external publicity, certainly a due proportion should be given to the Government.

The hon. Minister must give directions a little more to things like national emergency, planning, cultural affairs and educational programmes. Whatever might have been the criti-

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy]

cisms of the functioning of the AIR, I believe it can come up to the expectations of the people in case of emergencies. We have seen at the time of the Chinese aggression how they did their job well. Recently, it was a sad thing and I am reminded of our late beloved Prime Minister, the greatest leader of India, when he passed away on that day the performance of the AIR has been wonderful....

(Interruptions)... *(An Hon. Member*: Deplorable)

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

Some Members say deplorable. Let good men be our judge but let them not forget in their absolute goodness what human frailties are, I consider it is one of the best piece of commentaries. I also congratulate the hon. Minister for the news review national or international which she has introduced and which comes after every two or three days. Reporting on our President's tour of Russia and Ireland was one of the best performances I have heard. Many Members have said about the commentaries on sports. One word of congratulation to my friend, Vizzy who sits in my bench, we are proud of him.

I do not have much time. So, I would like to go to the next point, about the news announcements Madam....

Mr. Chairman: I would request the hon. Member not to forget the presence of the Chair. She has not much time now.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: When one hears the news or commentaries one is struck with one thing—the unmistakable amateur quality. There seems to be lack of consciousness among those who plan and produce programmes that there ought to be strictly professional standards for even the simple filler announcements. We had Melville de Mellow who used almost to dominate all the English programmes; it used to be a pleasure and relaxation to listen to him. He had an earnest very competent, almost solicitous manner which gave the most banal news a news-worthy air. Of course there are also other good announcers like Surjit Sen or Roshen Menon. But now, especially the lady announcers—I do not wish to mention their names because it is not good—give more weight to the style of prononciation; they do not have an understanding of the background of the news; they should grasp the subtle significance of national and international affairs of importance.

Coming from Hyderabad and staying in Delhi, I heard the Urdu announcers Sayeed Banu I believe she is one of the best and I congratulate her.

I must say one word about films. I have looked through the Government censor board rules and the sinemotagraph rules. I am sorry to say that in spite of Hindi being the official language some of the worst pictures come from that language. I am happy to say one of the best films is a Bengali production; next comes Telugu if I may excused in saying so and then Tamil. I am saying things objectively. The censor rules say that the pictures should not undermine the accepted canons of decency or depict vice or immorality as attractive or cast a halo of success or glory round the vicious or immoral. But I saw a picture "Bin Badal Barsat" which depicts neither the high values of religion or the high values of sincere love; but only how black magic and tantric and yantric system is more powerful. I thought in the last scene of the picture at least, they would say that the other things are more powerful but to my surprise they did not give preference to the other things, but only to yantra and tantra. I do not know what they call it in Hindi. Censor Board must give greater thought to such things. There are some good pictures like Dosti and Kabuliwala, some of the best pictures. I recommend that such a picture should be shown to all our schoolchildren free of cost. There are some good producers like Satyajit Ray and

B. N. Reddi in the South. These people have produced classic pictures of high cultural standards. Perhaps they could not be box office hits. Today our producers have their feet in the box office and their heads in the clouds and these are the people making money. The Film Finance Corporation should invite talented people and give them every encouragement.

Last one word, Sir. Some hon. Members said that the PTI should be nationalised. I do not agree. I agree there may be monopolistic tendencies. But coming from a party which believes in democracy, I do not believe in nationalising any Press organ because it goes against the generally accepted principles of democracy. There were three things which the Press Trust of India had accepted at the instance of the Government, firstly, to raise the strength of the board from 12 to 14 directors; secondly, that the number of eminent persons from the public on the PTI Board, not connected with the newspaper industry, will be increased from two to four; and thirdly, at least two members of the Board will be representatives of medium-sized and language newspapers. The hon. Minister should see that this is done. I am utterly against the PTI nationalisation.

I may make one submission about the Cuddappah station, which is my own district. The hon. Minister, Dr. Gopala Reddi promised on the floor of the House that it will be an originating centre and not just a relaying centre. It would cost us Rs. 20 lakhs and the time or the duration it being worked now only between 6 and 9 p.m. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter.

Ultimately, I would like to refer to one point before I close. There was an instance where both the husband and wife were Central Government servants, and the wife requested for a transfer to the place where her husband was working. The hon. Minister had said that the wife should either choose her husband or the job. (*Interruption*).

An hon. Member: Who was that?

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy: I will tell him later. I request the hon. Minister to look into such matters more sympathetically Finally, I wish to congratulate the hon. Minister and the administration in her Ministry. I wish her good luck and Godspeed.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, many hon. Members have devoted some time at their disposal to the administrative failures of this Ministry, but I feel this House should take note of another aspect of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry, and that is, what role this Ministry is going to play after Independence; when the whole society is being transformed in a purposeful direction, with a certain socialistic objective, the only agency of information, instruction, at the disposal of the Government is one agency that is being controlled by the hon. Minister. I am very happy,—and perhaps she is emulating the great traditions of her father, the great leader of this country—at what she has said—if I may put it that way, a spirit of non-conformity, because for the first time—if it has been correctly reported—and she is the first Minister of Information and Broadcasting to have acknowledged that nothing has been done to adjust the AIR to the vastly changed and constantly changing climate of independent India. This is a very significant utterance. Why I say it is because of this: in 1962, when the survey of broadcasting in the newly independent countries was carried on, it has been discovered by the UNESCO—and it is mentioned in its Year Book—that UAR is much ahead of us; Indonesia and also Ceylon are ahead of us. We are lagging behind, because the rhythm of changing life, as it should be reflected in

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this medium, is lacking. Perhaps there are reasons for that, and certain corrective steps are called for.

I would like to quote one observation from the Year Book of UNESCO 1962, because it throws out many ideas for our consideration. The UNESCO has been considering what has been done by China during the short span after freedom; we can also do much better, because it is not a question of just shouting from the Opposition in a hoarse manner about China. We must take note of, in what manner, what method, what determination, in what way, China is making an advance and taking note of that we must meet that challenge. The 1962 UNESCO Year Book has said the following:

> "Radio is gradually becoming a part of the life of the working people and group-listening is videspread."

And then, because it is the Peking regime in China—

> "Each people commune now has its own reception service. By mid-1959, 8,800 wired broadcasting centres and some 25,000 community receiving centres had been set up thorought the country.
>
> In the basic plan of agricultural development, the general establishment of broadcasting in rural areas was planned.
>
> Educational broadcasts are numerous and cover the fields of politics, science, history, geography, literature and the arts. It is transmitted for 15 minutes, eight times a week. The 'Pages from History' series,—

The ideas are such that we should copy them and try to introduce them here. Therefore, I am reading out this longish extract from the Year Book.

> "......also very popular, is transmitted for 15 minutes four times a week. 'Sunday Radio University,'—

This is a good idea. Last year, when I spoke, I said that in the universities and schools, the academic life should be alive with some ferment which is lacking, especially because good teachers are not there. Therefore, the radio should be a university for those who are eager and who have an urge for knowledge, a thirst for knowledge, and the radio should try to satisfy their hunger for learning. In Maharashtra, at the Poona centre, they have started giving instructions, at the time of the examination, to the schools; in passing, I would suggest that, as in the rural areas where you are giving sets, if you give sets to the schools, where good teachers are not available because the teachers are under-paid and the teachers have lost their status and the respect in society that would be good. After all, the student wants to learn and understand. I suggest that the question of radio university and instruction to schools must be taken very seriously. It has been practised in Poona very successfully. And then:

> "Sunday Radio University, the longest of the educational broadcasts, is transmitted every Sunday and lasts one hour. It is devoted to philosophy, political science, natural sciences, literature and the arts. Other educational broadcasts are devoted to music and the theatre."

It also says that a "radio and television university with 8,000 students was recently established." So, it necessary to set up an effective Listener Research Organisation for the AIR. I would stop quoting from the extract at this point.

On that basis, I would like to appeal to the hon. Minister, to look into the question. During the time of Panditji, we have found in this country cons-

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tantly a dialogue on different topics going on; the people were differing, but certain ideas were thrown about. That dialogue must be revived and that is the lifebreath of democracy and of social advance and the new emerging society in this country. Panditji, during the 17 years of his leadership, has created a certain consciousness in the minds of the people, a consciousness of betterment of life, a little scientific outlook, throwing aside the burden of past history and tradition. These things today can be kept alive. Today, universities have become more or less dead; nowhere do you find the intellectual ferment in the country. At such an hour, I expect that this institution at their command should serve as a university, as a fermenting agent for all social and political life in the country.

After saying this, I will turn to certain other aspects, taking two minutes for each.

Mr. Chairman: I must draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that he has already consumed all his time. Otherwise, I would not have rung the bell. There are so many others waiting.

Shri Khadilkar: I will finish my speech within 15 minutes. Then there was the question of the corporation. This idea every year has been trotted out, but those who sponsor this idea do not realise that even in the west, countries like France or West Germany or Canada or Australia in the east or the UAR, the Government are playing the leading part in directing their radio and television policy. In India, the Government has a dynamic policy of social and political and economic transformation, and at such an hour, if you are going to hand over this instrument to private enterprise, there would be so many difficulties. And then there is the question of control: who is going to control them, private enterprise or public? Today the Government, with a certain determined policy, objective before it, can use this instrument and therefore, we should not accept the idea of a corporation. I would advance a further argument but the time is very limited.

16 hrs.

There is another very important factor. In UAR, they have got cheap sets costing Rs. 60 for the common man. In this country, the radio industry is dominated by business interests. You must start your own Public sector concern where a set for Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 is made available to the common people. That is the only thing which can give the common man some entertainment. It can be his constant companion, giving him a little enlightenment, instruction and education. In this vast democracy, for our illeterate masses, this is the only medium which can serve them, with modern techniques to the agriculturist modern scientific devlopment to the half-educated and others whose minds are open with new ideas; this will bring a certain fresh air to their minds and enliven them.

Then hon. Minister has recently visited Aurangabad and seen the urge of the people, there. They want a radio station. It is what we all Adhya Maharashtra, the centre of old culture. That station was dismantled. I do not think it was quite a correct step. To serve the needs of that region, they want a radio station. Nowadays every region has its own culture. You must bear in mind that we have got 14 languages and so many dialects. Overcentralisation of services does not serve the people. Instead of centralised direction, there must be a regional director for every region. They must have greater autonomy, so that they will show greater initiative. From the results of their performance, you can say whether they have done well and satisfied the needs of the people.

In every region, a new renaissance is taking place. Dont brush aside what has happened in Madras. There might have done well and satisfied the needs there is a big new force emerging

[Shri Khadilkar]

the renaissance of the region. This is happening in every State. That must be taken note of. Every regional radio station must be attuned to the people's desires and the people should feel satisfied with the programmes.

Some criticism has been made that AIR has become the mouthpiece of a party. For instance take the budget or the plan. You invite some academician, who has never read much. In a placid manner, he will give out certain things. Why not have a discussion on the implications of the budget and plan and invite people from both sides? Prof. Ranga is there and there are other people on this side also. They can debate. That type of debate will bring out the issues very clearly.

Big seminal books are being published like *What is History* and *Planning for Freedom* by Crossman. On such books, why not pose a discussion? You have got a reviewer, who gets a little money and gives a small summary. He does not understand what is history or planning for democracy. Such ideas must be thrown into the minds of the people, so that they will germinate and grow, and strengthen the forces of democracy in this country.

Mr. Chairman: I do not want to be rule, but he should conclude now.

Shri Khadilkar: I will just sum up in a minute.

Mr. Chairman: I would request him to resume his seat.

Shri Khadilkar: Just a minute, Sir.

The supreme need of AIR is not only to reflect the many-sided mainstream of Indian life and the myriad development in the world, but also to look and plan forward for tomorrow and the day after. The responsibilities and obligations of AIR are great and numerous. They cannot be equated with those of the press and other academic institutions. AIR has to become the intimate loving companion of every Indian citizen, in towns and in villages.

Mr. Chairman: I cannot allow him any more time.

Shri Khadilkar: I am just concluding Sir.

It has to stimulate the minds of people, entertain, inform, educate and elevate. It has to train new talents for new jobs and keep itself ready to face every eventuality. If there is any organisation in the country which cannot afford to live by half, it is AIR.

So, build up a climate in which AIR can plan and live for tomorrow and the day after, facing with confidence every eventuality that may arise and bracing itself for the era of television. So, you have got to prepare for the era of television in this way.

Mr. Chairman: This is very unfair to the Chair. I do not like to be rude, but this is not the way to behave towards the Chair.

Shri Khadilkar: I am very sorry, Sir, that I have taken more time.

श्री यु० ब० सिंह :(शाहाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों पर बोलने का समय दिया है ।

पिछले तीन सालों से मैं जनसंघ संसदीय दल की ओर से सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की मांगों पर बहस में भाग लेता रहा हूं । मैंने अपने भाषणों में मंत्रालय के काम में कुशलता पैदा करने के लिए कई सुझाव भी दिये हैं लेकिन उनपर न कोई ध्यान दिया गया है और न ही अमल किया गया है ।

सरकार की ओर से विरोधी पक्ष के भाषणों के प्रति इस तरह की लापरवाही उचित नहीं दिखाई देती ।

इस बार भी मैं सरकार के कामों की उचित आलोचना करने का अपना कर्त्तव्य निभाऊंगा और इस बात की जिम्मेदारी मंत्री महोदया पर छोड़ूंगा कि वे मेरे सुझावों पर अमल करें।

सबसे पहले मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर ले जाऊंगा कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 के दिन एक बड़ी संवैधानिक घटना हुई । इस दिन हिन्दी ने राजभाषा का स्थान प्राप्त किया, लेकिन आफिशल लैंगएज एक्ट के अनुसार केन्द्र में अंग्रेज़ी का प्रयोग जारी रहेगा और उन राज्यों में भी सरकारी कामकाज में अंग्रेज़ी चलती रहेगी जिन्होंने यह कानून पास नहीं किया है कि उनका सरकारी काम हिन्दी या प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में किया जाएगा ।

इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि केन्द्र की ओर से इस बात की कोशिश नहीं की गई थी कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद हिन्दी को केन्द्रीय या राज्य सरकारों के कर्मचारियों पर लादा जाएगा या भारत के किसी भाग के निवासियों को अपनी अपनी मातृभाषा या प्रादेशिक भाषा को काम में नहीं लेने दिया जाएगा ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का यह कर्त्तव्य था कि वह सरकार की इस भाषा सम्बन्धी मौलिक नीति को पूरे देश में विभिन्न माध्यमों के ज़रिये जनता को समझाता लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया । फिर क्या था । कुछ स्वार्थी लोगों ने इस घटना से अनचित लाभ उठाया और तमिलनाड़ में भाषा के सवाल पर दंगे शरू कर दिये । वहां के विद्यार्थियों को यह कह कर बहकाया गया कि वे अब अपनी मातृभाषा तमिल का बिल्कुल प्रयोग नहीं कर सकेंगे और केन्द्र की नौकरियां अब केवल हिन्दी जानने वालों को ही मिलेंगी ।

मझे याद है कि जब आफिशिल लैंगएज एक्ट पास किया गया था तो उसके तुरन्त बाद ही दक्षिण भारत के समाचारपत्रों में श्री नेहरू के इस आश्वासन को विज्ञापन के रूप में प्रकाशित किया गया था कि अंग्रेज़ी का प्रयोग उस समय तक जारी रखा जाएगा जब तक दक्षिणवासी उसे चाहेंगे और अपनी इच्छा से हिन्दी जाना आरम्भ नहीं कर देंगे ।

इस विज्ञापन का दक्षिण भारत की जनता पर बहुत अच्छा असर पड़ा था । मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूं कि 26 जनवरी, 1965 से काफी पहले सूचना व प्रसारण मंत्रालय ने रेडियो और विज्ञापनों द्वारा अपनी भाषा की नीति को जनता के सामने साफ साफ शब्दों में क्यों नहीं रखा ? मैं इस विषय में यही कहूंगा कि इस मंत्रालय ने अपनी कर्त्तव्य का पालन नहीं किया ।

अब मैं सरकार की हिन्दी विरोधी नीति पर कुछ प्रकाश डालूंगा ।

डी० ए० बी० पी० द्वारा दिये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार सन् 1964 में सरकारी विज्ञापनों पर 23 लाख, 53 हजार, 517 रु० खर्च किये गये । इस में से 10 लाख 47 हजार, 450 रु0 का सरकारी विज्ञापन अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को दिया गया और 3 लाख, 59 हजार, 574 रु० का सरकारी विज्ञापन हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों को दिया गया ।

इन आंकड़ों से जाहिर होता है कि सरकार अब भी अंग्रेजी समाचार पत्रों को ही बढ़ावा दे रही है । मेरा सुझाव है कि अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी समाचार पत्रों में विज्ञापनों पर बराबर की धनराशि खर्च होनी चाहिये और धीरे धीरे कर के हिन्दी को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये ।

[श्री यू० द० सिंह]

सरकारी विज्ञापनों के सम्बन्ध में एक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसे समाचार पत्रों को विज्ञापन नहीं देती जो सरकार की नीतियों की आलोचना करते हैं । प्रेस कमिशन ने अपनी सिफारिशों में कहा था कि प्रजातंत्र तभी सफल हो सकता है जब कि समाचार पत्र निर्भीकता से अपनी राय जाहिर करें । इस नीति का एक बुरा नतीजा यह निकला है कि कुछ मुट्ठी भर समाचार पत्रों के मालिक पाठकों की काफी संख्या पर हावी रहते हैं । जब कि छोटे छोटे पत्र अपने विचारों की स्वाधीनता कायम रखने में बड़ी कठिनाई महसूस करते हैं ।

आल इंडिया रेडियो के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि अभी तक स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स के प्रति सरकार का व्यवहार संतोषजनक नहीं है । आपको यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि एक जूनियर साज बजाने वाले या गाने वाले को 210 रु० महीने की फीस मिलती है । सीनिअर ग्रेड के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट को 215 रु० महीने की फीस मिलती है । स्क्रिप्ट राइटर को 170 रु० एक महीने में मिलते हैं । एफेक्ट्स मन और म्यूज़िक कंपोज़र को भी इसी दर से पैसा मिलता है । अगर सरकार यह समझती है कि इतना कम पैसा दे कर वह आल इंडिया रेडियो प्रोग्रामों का स्तर ऊंचा कर सकती है तो वह एक स्वप्न के संसार में रहती है ।

प्रोग्रामों का स्तर खराब होने का एक कारण यह भी है कि कुशल और योग्य व्यक्तियों अब को बुक नहीं किया जाता और सिफारिशी पिट्ठुओं को प्रोग्राम दिये जाते हैं ।

मैं आल इंडिया रेडियो को इस बात पर बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि हाल ही में, और जब जब भी गत वर्षों में, विदेशों से आई क्रिकेट टीमों ने भारतीय टीमों से टैस्ट मैच खेले उनकी कमेन्टरी की उसने बड़ी अच्छी व्यवस्था की । इस सम्बन्ध में महाराजा कुमार विजयानगरम का नाम विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय है । संसार में क्रिकेट क्षेत्र में उनको सर विज्जी के नाम से सब जानते हैं । वह यहां लोक प्रिय होते हुए भी विदेशों में भी बड़े मान्य हैं । वे क्रिकेट के बड़े अच्छे खिलाड़ी र हैं और उन्हें इस खेल का गहरा अध्ययन और अनुभव है । वे इस सदन के सदस्य भी हैं । उनकी कमेन्टरी बड़ी सजीव और रोचक होती है । यहां तक कि हम क्रिकेट खेल का पूरा हाल घर बैठे ही अनुभव कर लेते हैं । मैं उनको भी बधाई देता हूं ।

बड़े हर्ष की बात है कि सरकार प्रेस कौंसिल की स्थापना करना चाहती है । इससे निस्संदेह हमारे समाचार पत्रों का स्तर ऊंचा उठेगा, लेकिन इस प्रेस कौंसिल के बनने में अभी काफी देर है । इसलिये सरकार को कुछ ऐसे पत्रों के विरुद्ध तुरन्त कदम उठाना होगा जो अत्यन्त अश्लील सामग्री बिना किसी रोक टोक के प्रकाशित कर रहे हैं । मेरा संकेत "इंडियन आबजर्वर" अंग्रेजी साप्ताहिक और "कांफिडेंशल ऐडवाइजर" की ओर है । कुछ दिन हुए इन पत्रों की प्रतियां कनाट प्लेस में जलाई गई । खेद का विषय है कि सरकार ने फिर भी इन पत्रों के विरुद्ध कोई कदम नहीं उठाया । समाचार पत्रों की स्वाधीनता की आड़ में इस प्रकार की समाज विरोधी और अश्लील सामग्री प्रकाशित करने की छूट देना समाज के प्रति बड़ा अन्याय करना है ।

कुछ शब्द प्रेस सूचना विभाग के बारे में मैं कहूंगा । मेरे विचार में समाचार पत्रों के प्रमाणित संवाददाताओं को अधिक सुविधायें देने की जगह उनके काम में रुकावटें डाली जाती हैं और तरह तरह के प्रतिबन्ध उनके काम करने में लगाए जाते हैं ।

भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों के संवाददाताओं के प्रति उपेक्षा का व्यवहार किया जाता है चाहे वह कंडक्टेड टुअर्स का सवाल हो या प्रेस के निमंत्रण के प्रश्न । मैं चाहूंगा कि यू० एन० आई० का खर्चा और अधिक बढ़ाया जाये जिससे वह अच्छे अच्छे जर्नलिस्ट्स रख सकें और विदेशों में भारत का प्रचार ठीक तरह से कर सकें ।

इधर हमारी फिल्मों का स्तर ऊंचा नहीं हो रहा है । अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय फिल्म उत्सव जो भारत में जनवरी, 1965 में हुआ था, उस का काम ऐसे अधिकारियों को सौंपा गया जो इस काम को जरा भी नहीं समझते थे । बहुत सी ऐसी फिल्में दिखाई गई जो कंपिटीशन में शामिल नहीं थी । इनका नैतिक स्तर बहुत गिरा हुआ था । इन को सेंसर भी नहीं किया गया था । इस कारण दर्शकों की भीड़ इन पर टूट पड़ी । इससे दर्शकों में अश्लील फिल्मों के प्रति रूचि पैदा हो गई जिसका हमारे फिल्म उद्योग पर बहुत बुरा प्रभाव पड़ेगा ।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे अपने मंत्रालय के काम में अधिक समय दें और सारा भार अपनी देखरेख में लें । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि अभी तक उन्होंने अपने व्यक्तित्व की कोई छाप अपने मंत्रालय के कामों पर नहीं लगाई है । उनसे देश की जनता अधिक आशाएं रखती है ।

सभापति महोदय, अन्त में मैं आपको धन्यबाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): Sir, you are calling names of Members who are not standing. Only today morning the Speaker has given the ruling that only the names of those Members who caught the eye of the Chair will be called. But I now find that you are calling names from a paper even though those Members are not standing.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much for drawing my attention to that. I have now called Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In the report that has been published by the Ministry there is reference to the work done by the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee. The All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, with which I was associated, was connected with this work and, as such, I had an opportunity to know for a number of years how the CEPAC work and how they managed to keep the relationship between the Government and the press as far cordial as possible during the period of emergency. I must say that they did their work very well. The relationship between the press and the Government was maintained at a level and in a way so that the Government had to use as little as possible the emergency powers that they had assumed and the press had the opportunity to be cautioned beforehand, or to be aware beforehand, about the limit beyond which they should not go. That is how the relationship was maintained and I was one of the instruments in maintaining that relationship, and that is how I came to know how they did work, and I should say that they did that work very well.

My hon. friend from Madras Shri Sezhiyan, referred to the prosecution of some Madras papers. That must have been due to some misunderstanding and I believe it can be corrected even now, because it is stated here that newspapers with a circulation of above 10,000 have to be brought before the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee. Some of these papers must be papers with a circulation of above 10,000. So, the Madras Government should have consulted the Home Ministry here, and the Home Ministry in its turn should have consulted the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee about the cases in which the Madras Government wanted to proceed against the papers so that they could be scrutinised by this Committe to find out or decide what steps should be taken. Even now the Home Ministry can communicate to the Madras Government that in future before launching prose-

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cutions against papers with a circulation of above 10,000 they should consult the Central Emergency Press Advisory Committee in Delhi. In the case of papers against which prosecution had been launched, they may still be placed before the Committee and the Committee be allowed to decide whether the prosecutions should stand or be withdrawn. That may be done even now.

I was hearing my hon. friends from the Opposition about the doings of the AIR. I have been hearing this thing every Budget session. It has almost become a habit with my hon. friends on that side to a accuse the AIR of being an instrument of the Government, the mouthpiece of the ruling party and the Congress Members and all sorts of things.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Why not place it under and idependent board like the BBC?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: When these complaints were made I myself checked certain scripts of the AIR. I had brought the scripts of the AIR during the debate on the national emergency, when these complaints were made, through the Speaker and checked them as to how the AIR had worked, whether it had really worked with undue favour to Congress Members. I am convinced and I can convince Professor Ranga and others that the way they worked might be stated to be working with a decided bias in favour of the Opposition.

Shri Ranga: No, no.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I can prove it from the script. I do not speak like that. When I speak, I speak with my facts tested and my conclusions verified very carefully. In fact, I found a script in which a Congress Member had been given three lines and an Opposition Member was given ten lines. I compared Member by Member and then I came to the conclusion that the AIR does not give any preferential treatment to Congress Members; rather, Congress Members may complain that it gives preferential treatment to Opposition Members.

I may say this even about the news agencies. I was in Calcutta and one news agency had reported the debate of Parliament. Shri Raghunath Singh had spoken from our side and one of the Communist Members had spoken from that side. I compared that message sent out by the news agency and I found that Shri Raghunath Singh was given 50 lines and the Communist Member was given 150 lines. I at once telephoned that news agency asking it as to since when it had turned itself into a Communist propaganda agency. These are things that I have checked and therfore these complaints do not stand when I hear them. These are mere complaints standing in the air and should not be made.

श्री बागड़ी : वे सरकार के पक्ष की लाइन होंगी ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I can give one piece of advice to Shri Bagri. Let him make a tape-record of his own utterances and hear them some times in a day. That will be the best check for him where the Speaker's directions fail.

The department has done very good work in defence publicity and in the national emergency propaganda. Very good work was done and they deserve praise and credit for that.

Speaking on this line the Gandhi Unit comes to my mind. I had suggested to Dr. Keskar also that when collecting material about Gandhiji, collection should be made of the speeches that he made extempore in his tours over India and which are there

only in the newspapers and are not collected otherwise. Some of the most fundamental things that he had said were said in those speeches. He had said some of the most striking things. In fact, when the Jalianwala Bagh episode had occurred—he had gone to Calcutta—the first sentence that he had uttered in his speech that we heard was:—

> "If India had the sword, she would have taken up the sword today".

With that sentence he began his speech. Having made that speech with that sentence, he had to render an explanation to make it consistent with his principle of non-violence. That he explained in *Young India*.

He was in Dacca and some schoolboys were brought to welcome him. As was the custom those days, in welcoming him the boy sang the British anthem, Long live the King. Then, when Gandhiji began to speak, he said:—

> "Let George as an English-man live long; but I cannot pray for the long life of the King Emperor: that means bondage for India."

These are the remarks that he made—memorable remarks. These may be found in the newspapers or from some of the persons who heard those speeches may remember them. These should be collected and put into the collection of Gandhi Unit. That suggestion I would make.

In regard to newspapers, I should say that this question of newsprint shortage is there. Care should be particularly taken to see that newspapers are not compelled to reduce their circulation on account of the newsprint difficulty. It is an obligation upon us and upon the Government to ensure that the work of the newspapers is unfettered, and they should not be in a position where they have to check their activities or they should cripple their circulation etc.

Some of my hon. friends were speaking about the English and Hindi newspapers. The figures given are very remarkable. English daily papers numbering about 1500 have a circulation of 14 lakhs, while Hindi daily papers numbering about 1600 have a circulation of about 7 lakhs. That gives an idea about the comparative hold that the two languages have over the intelligentsia or the literates of India. This has been mentioned in the report, and this must be studied and the necessary lesson drawn therefrom.

In regard to the ownership of papers, it has been stated at page 66 of the report of the Ministry that:

> "A study of the ownership of papers by the Press Registrar showed that the general pattern continued to be the same as before."

This pattern should have been changed, but unfortunately it has not changed. One of the persons or I believe the only person who wanted this pattern of ownership of press to change was our late Prime Minister. It was he who had brought the Press Commission into existence, and it was he who had put this question before the public 'whose freedom is ventilated in these newspapers'?

I have a news item with me to the effect that even the British Monopolies Commission is now taking note of the problem of monopoly in newspapers, and the president of the Board of Trade there has stated in Parliament that the only startling fact about the British Government's move was that it was not made some twenty or thirty years ago when the rot first set in. This is a position that should be

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particularly examined in our country, because if this monopoly continues, then the freedom of the press will actually mean nothing, and the working journalists will remain working journalists only in name and they will actually be rendered into literary labourers. If freedom of the press is to be maintained, then this monopoly in newspapers should be checked, and that is one of the reasons why the Press Consultative Committee was constituted by the former Minister of Information and Broadcasting, namely Dr. B. Gopala Reddi, and that is one of the objects of the Press Council Bill too.

Regarding film censorship, I shall make only one observation. When the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act was passed in the other House, I had suggested to the then Minister, namely Dr. Keskar, that the age of majority should be the same in all the Acts of the Government of India. In fact, the other day, I had been moving an amendment to the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act; in that Act, the age up to which the young persons have to be protected from harmful publications is laid down as 20.

16.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

But in the Act relating to film censorship, the age is reduced to 18. Since even in the Young Persons (Harmful Publication) Act, young persons have to be protected from harmful publications up to the age of 20, I do not know why in the Cinematograph Act, the age should be reduced by two years and the age of majority should be brought down to 18. Young persons need this protection up to the age of 20 against the films and against themselves. That is my plea.

I do not know whether our Government keep information about the films that are produced in Pakistan and shown there. I had occasion to see some of the Pakistan films. I wish that some of our Ministers had seen them. The films are pepared to deliberately fill the minds of the young people with hatred towards India; the films are deliberately prepared with that end in view, and one could imagine the devastating effect that these films will have on the minds of the young people there. I would submit that some information should be kept by our Government about the films that they produce and what they actually do there.

Now, I would say a word about songs. As I have already mentioned in regard to the collection of records, the Ministry has done some work. But I would ask them to do more. I had once stated in the House that the original *Bande Mataram* record, that is the original record of the song which Tagore sung at the Congress session is still in Calcutta. It has become old and it will be spoilt after a few years. If only our Government would move in the matter they can collect that record. I suggested this to Prof. Humayun Kabir. He had said he would do it, but with the change of his portfolio. He must have forgotten it altogether. So I would request the hon. Minister to contact the persons who have that record and at least have it reproduced in the AIR studio. That is a very valuable record, Tagore's original song *Bande Mataram* in his own voice.

There are quite a number of well-known musicians whose names are there whose resords have been collected. I would suggest some more. I would suggest Rai chand Baral of Calcutta....

Mr. Speaker: He may have many names to suggest. He might pass them on to the Minister.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I should also say that Maithili songs should be given the same recognition as other songs. These are beatiful cultural productions and they should have some recognition at the hands of the Ministry.

श्री गु० सिं० मुसाफिर : (अमृतसर): अध्यक्ष महोदय . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं किसी मैम्बर को दस मिनट से ज्यादा नहीं दे सकूंगा । इसलिए मैम्बर साहब इस बात का खयाल रखें ।

श्री गु० सिं० मुसाफिर : ज्यादातर सदस्यों ने आकाशवाणी के मुताल्लिक ही यहां चर्चा की है । इस से मालूम होता है कि ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण बात आल इंडिया रेडियो के मुताल्लिक ही है । हमारी वज़ीर मुहतरिमा ने अपने इस महकमे की जांच पड़ताल के लिए जो कमेटी बनाई है उस ने भी, खुशी की बात है, आल इंडिया रेडियो को ही पहले लिया है, आकाशवाणी को ही लिया है, इसी पर वह गौर कर रही है ।

मैं एक बात की तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । सचमुच ही इस वक्त आल इंडिया रेडियो में कुछ नुमायां तरक्की हुई है, कुछ तबदीली नुमायां तौर पर नजर आती है । हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के दिमाग पर आखिरी दिनों में यह बात छाई हुई थी कि कि हमारे देश में और तो हर तरह से उन्नति हुई है, तरक्की हुई है लेकिन देश की यकजहती जो है, उस में फर्क आ गया है, यानी बतौर हिन्दुस्तानी के हमने महसूस करना छोड़ दिया है या पहले से कुछ कम सोचना हम ने शुरू कर दिया है, । यह बड़ी महत्व की बात है और खुशी की बात है कि आल इंडिया रेडियो के कर्मचारियों ने एसे इंतज़ाम किये हैं आल इंडिया रेडियो पर जिससे यकजहती पैदा करने में मदद मिली है । मसलन कवि सम्मेलन होते हैं, देश में जितनी जबानें हैं उन सब के कवि आते हैं, जितनी हमारी कौमी जबानें हैं उन सब में यहां वे अपनी कवितायें आ कर सुनाते हैं । इसी तरह से संगीत की भी जो सभायें लगती हैं उन में भी हर एक प्राविंस का जो संगीत है उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाता है । ये बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं और इनको और भी बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये । ताकि हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की ख्वाहिश पूरी हो और हम महसूस करने लगें कि जितनी हमारी देश की जबानें हैं वे हमारी नैशनल जबानें हैं और उन सब को बढ़ावा देने से ही यकजहती में मदद मिल सकती है ।

असल में मैं एक बात बताने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । मेरी यह ख्वाहिश है कि मैं उन बातों को दोहराऊं नहीं इस आखिरी वक्त पर, चूंकि समय बहुत थोड़ा है, जिन पर दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा रोशनी डाली जा चुकी है । मैं दो लफ्जों में अपना यह निश्चय प्रकट करना चाहता हूं कि आल इंडिया रेडियो को एक पब्लिक कारपोरेशन बना दिया जाए जैसा कि और भी मैम्बर साहिबान ने कहा है । इस से अच्छा संगीत पैदा करने में, अच्छे ड्रामे बनाने में हमें सहायता मिलेगी । इस से हमें बहुत फायदा पहुंचेगा । इस वक्त आल इंडिया रेडियो को लाइसेंस या और टैक्स वगैरह जो हैं उन से काफी आमदनी होती है । इस से खर्चा भी निकल आता है । इस वास्ते इस तरफ आपको खास तौर पर ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

दूसरी बात मुझे टलीविज़न के मुताल्लिक कहनी है । हमारी वज़ीर मुहतरिमा ने एक नया कदम उठाया है और ऐसा खयाल जाहिर किया है कि इसको भी बढ़ावा दिया जाए और चार जगहों पर टेलीविज़न का सिलसिला शुरू किया जाए । इसके मुताल्लिक़ मुझ इतना ही कहना है कि जब तक टेलीविज़न सेट बनाने की तरफ हम तवज्जह नहीं करते हैं या वे हमारे देशमें नहीं बनने लगते हैं और साथ ही साथ हमारे देश में लोगों में उनको खरीदने की शक्ति पैदा नहीं होती है तब तक टेलीविज़न फायदेमन्द नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिए इन बातों की तरफ भी तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिये ।

तीसरी चीज जिस तरफ तवज्जह नहीं गई है यह है कि और तो सब चीजों के लिए यहां कालेज हैं, ट्रेनिंग स्कूल हैं, उनको

[श्री गु० सि० मुसाफिर]

सिखलाने के लिए सब चीज हैं लेकिन यह जो महकमा है इसके स्टाफ के लिए कोई ट्रेनिंग का इंतज़ाम नहीं है । इस बात की भी जांच पड़ताल नहीं हुई है कि हमारे जो सुनने वाले हैं वे किस किस चीज़ को सुनना पसन्द करते हैं और किस वक्त वह बात सुनना पसन्द करते हैं । इन दोनों चीज़ों की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये डिपार्टमेंट को अपनी तरफ से एक ट्रेनिंग काजेल खोलना चाहिये जिस में पुराने और नए जितने भी कर्मचारी हैं, स्टाफ के मैम्बर हैं, उनको वहां ट्रेनिंग दी जा जा सके । यह ट्रेनिंग उनको देना सब से ज्यादा जरूरी है ।

चौथी बात यह है कि हमारी बहुत सी जनता देहातों में बसती है । यह बात ठीक है कि काफी देहाती प्रोग्राम आल इंडिया रेडियो पर होते हैं । लेकिन देहात के लोगों को इस सुविधा से लाभ उठाने का मौका तभी मिल सकता है जब कि भारी तादाद में ट्रांजिस्टर हम अपने देश में ही बनायें । बाहर से जो ट्रांजिस्टर मंगाये जाते हैं वे बहुत महंगे पड़ते हैं, बड़ी मुश्किल से आते हैं। गरीब लोग इनको खरीद नहीं सकते हैं । खास तौर से देहात के लोगों में इतनी शक्ति नहीं है कि वे उनको मंगा सकें । इसलिए पचास पचास रुपये की कीमत के ट्रांजिस्टर अगर हमारे देश में ही बनने शुरू हो जाएं तो उनको बहुत लाभ हो सकता है । दूसरे एक बात यह भी है कि देश में हमें पता है कि ऐसे लोग मौजूद हैं जोकि इनको बनाना अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और उन में इनको बनाने की शक्ति भी है । अगर उनको थोड़ा सा उत्साह दिया जाए, थोड़ा सा बढ़ावा दिया जाए तो इनको देश में ही बनाया जा सकता है । इसकी तरफ भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

पांचवीं बात यह है कि जैसा मैंने जिक्र किया है बहुत सी जबानों को यहां आल इंडिया रेडियो पर माना गया है । उन जबानों में प्रोग्राम भी छपते हैं । लेकिन एक बदकिस्मत जबान ऐसी भी है जिस ने मैं समझता हूं कि देश के लिये बहुत कुछ किया है लेकिन उसके साथ सौतेली मां जैसा सलूक अब भी यहां आल इंडिया रेडियो पर हो रहा है । मेरी मुराद पंजाबी जबान से है । पंजाबी जबान वह जबान है जिस ने बीसवीं सदी के आरम्भ में लोगों में जागृति पैदा की, कनाडा और दूसरे मुल्कों में जा कर उन्होंने इस जबान में अपना पेपर निकाला "गदर की गूंज" । उस पेपर से मुतासिर होकर, पंजाब की उन कविताओं से मुतासिर होकर जिन लोगों ने लाहौर की सैंट्रल जेल में फांसी पाई, जिन को फांसी के तख्ते पर लटकाया गया, उनकी तादाद दो सौ से क्या कम रही होगी । इस जबान की नजमें सुनकर देशभक्ति का नशा उन पर सवार हुआ और वे अपना कामकाज, अपना रोज़गार छोड़कर वहां से चले आये और यहां लाहौर की सैंट्रल जेल में फांसी पर चढ़ गये । ये वे लोग थे जिनको पंजाबी जबान ने मुतासिर किया था । इस वक्त और जबानों में रेडियो के प्रोग्राम छपते हैं लेकिन पंजाब के साथ यह सुलूक है कि पंजाबी जबान में रेडियो का कोई प्रोग्राम नहीं छपता । दिल्ली में जहां 70 फी सदी आबादी पंजाबी सुनने वाली है सिर्फ पन्द्रह मिनट उस के लिये रखे गये हैं । फिर हमारे पंजाब में जो रेडियो स्टेशन है भी उस पर पंजाब सरकार का कोई कब्जा नहीं है । सारे रेडियो स्टेशन यहां पर आल इंडिया बेसिस पर हैं । उसी तरह से यह रेडियो स्टशन भी है । पंजाब के लिये एक रेडियो स्टेशन है लेकिन पंजाबी रीजन के लिये कोई रेडियो स्टेशन नहीं है । दूसरी जबानों के लिये तो कई कई जगहों पर रेडियो स्टेशन हैं जैसे मराठी के लिये बम्बई है, पूना है, नागपुर है । इसी तरह से गुजराती जबान के लिये कोई रेडियो स्टेशन हैं । ज्यादा रेडियो स्टेशन होना कोई बुरी बात नहीं है लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि सिर्फ पंजाबी रीजन के लिये भी एक रेडियो स्टेशन बनाया जाये और या जालंधर रेडियो स्टेशन पंजाबी रीजन के लिये मुकर्रर कर दिया जाये । पंजाब द्विभाषी सूबा है । हमें इस द्विभाषी सूबे का पूरा लिहाज रखना है ।

हिन्दी बोलने वाले या हिन्दी समझने वाले ज्यादातर दिल्ली के नजदीक रहते हैं। दिल्ली में उन के लिये प्रोग्राम और ज्यादा बढ़ाया जा सकता है, या फिर उन के लिये कोई दूसरा रेडियो स्टेशन कायम किया जा सकता है जिस की वजह से पंजाब की उन्नति हो सके।

जिस वक्त चीन का सवाल चला उस वक्त पंजाबी के 73 कवियों ने एक पुस्तक "राष्ट्र-नाद" की शक्ल में तैयार की जिस में फौजियों को सुनाने के लिये अच्छे अच्छे राष्ट्र गान थे। हम ने जब उस को पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू को भेंट किया तो उन्होंने अपनी राय जाहिर उस के बारे में। उन्होंने उसे बहुत पसन्द किया, बल्कि यह कहा कि दूसरी जबानों में और दूसरी स्टेट्स में भी इस तरह के राष्ट्रगान छपने चाहियें क्योंकि इस से उत्साह मिलता है हमारे फौजियों को औ हमारे उन लोगों को जिन का रुझान फौज की तरफ होता है। इस से सारे देश का बड़ा भला होता है। मैं जबानों में कोई फर्क नहीं रखता। मेरा यह विश्वास है कि हमारे देश की जितनी जबाने हैं सब नेशनल जबाने हैं और उन सब को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिये। मगर मैं इसलिये भी तवज्जह दिला रहा हूं पंजाबी की तरफ कि इस देश के काम के लिये काफी उत्साह पैदा किया जा सकता है। देश में उत्साह पैदा करने के लिये मैं ने जो मिसालें अभी आप के सामने दी हैं उन में मैं ने कोई मुबालिगा नहीं किया। मैं एक हकीकत बतलाता हूं कि पंजाबी जबान ने लोगों को इतना उत्तेजित किया कि लोग विदेशों से अपने कार बार छोड़ कर अपने देश की सेवा के लिये आ गये। यहां आ कर उन्होंने जो जो मुसीबतें बर्दाश्त कीं वह एक सही इतिहास है। जब कोई उस को लिखेगा तब सब को पता चलेगा।

मैं स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट्स के लिये सिर्फ एक एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि वह रीढ़ की हडडी हुआ करते हैं। इस के लिये उन की सहूलियत के लिये कोई मुस्तकिल इनतजाम होना चायहये। 'मजदूरे खुशदिल कुनद कार बेश'

पंजाबी के साथ जो सलूक किया जाता है उसके बारे में मुझे एक शेर याद आता है—

"उन्हीं से आंख चुरा कर गुजर गई है बहार,
कि जिन के खून से फूलों में रंग आया है।"

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is concerned, I do admit that there is no glamour attached to it, but I am sure the House appreciates that this is the one Ministry which is vitally important in a developing country like ours. I have a feeling that this Ministry has not been fully utilised to control and mould the thinking apparatus of our millions, and at best the Ministry at the moment is functioning only in half-gear.

Take the question of audio-visual media which are controlled by this Ministry. Everybody appreciates that through the media of visual publicity the people can absorb a great deal of knowledge. But this is one department which has been so vastly neglected. A Ministry as important as the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should, in the long analysis, be able to control the thinking of this country to bring about national integration for which we have all been working.

I shall be very brief today because I know other hon. Members are keen to speak. I shall come to the points very directly. Before I go on, I would like to say how very much I have been delighted to see the excellent work turned out by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting as far as newsreels are concerned, and the spontaneous applause that we get from the people at the cinema houses

[Shri Karni Singhji]

shows the high standard of work that we have been able to achieve in this direction.

Coming to the main themes on which I wish to dwell today—one is the television and the other is the high-power transmitter—I shall just briefly make some observations about television. On the 15th March, in reply to a question by Shri Kamath and other hon. Members, the hon. Minister said that 250 transmitters for television will be scattered all over the country in a scheme to be implemented over a period of 20 years. I feel that this period of 20 years for a developing country like India is much too slow, and we will have to speed up the television programmes if we are ever going to get anywhere; as far as publicity is concerned, smaller countries than ours have gone a way ahead in this direction. The United Arab Republic, for instance, has three television stations from Cairo alone. Singapore has TV stations; so has Cambodia, and Japan, of course, is a leader in this line. I feel that if ever India wants to get a march in trying to control the thinking of the masses, the television media have to be exploited to the full.

There is a great deal of prejudice in our country, for various reasons, I do not wish to enter the controversy—whether our television and radio broadcast should go commercial or not. I am far more obsessed at the moment of trying to tackle the problem of publicity, trying to tackle the thinking apparatus of our youth, rather than going into the question whether commercialisation should be done or not. I think if the Minister could evolve some sort of formula whereby a little bit of commercialisation is permitted, and yet Government keeps control over the programmes, then I think we can achieve both ends.

I would very much like the hon. Minister today to place before the House a definite policy statement that within the next 10 years how exactly television is proposed to be developed. Before I go further, I would like to congratulate the students of Pilani who have pioneered and turned out television sets at very cheap rates. That is indeed something we Indians can well be proud of, that our college students can turn out television sets which are considered very intricate. The television unit that is functioning in Delhi, what we may call baby television, is far from satisfactory, and an assurance was given that this would be turned into a two-hour a day television programme, but somehow or other, this assurance is not being kept. I would like the hon. Minister to tell us definitely where the matter stands.

Bombay was promised as one of the big centres for television; that was I think said in reply to questions in Parliament. I hope that Madras, Calcutta and some of our other larger cities will be put on the hook-up for television. I was recently in Japan and had the occasion to test out some of the transistorised television sets which were selling approximately at one-third the price of an ordinary TV set, and I brought one along to India, and have given it extensive tests and I find it first-rate. I am wondering whether the Government has any proposals to have such sets progressively manufactured and assembled in India, particularly similar to those that are manufactured in Japan, which are selling at very low prices.

This is the sputnik age. No matter what happens, we have to march with the rest of the world, and if we are going to be left behind in the race for progress due to various inhibitions that we have in our minds, the rest of the world is not going to wait for us. I, therefore, hope that the television programme will be given higher priority in the fourth plan.

Regarding the high-power transmitter, this matter has been engaging the minds of everybody in our country, more so after the invasion by the Chinese. The Voice of America deal came and fell through for various reasons—the controversy of non-alignment, right versus left, Iron Curtain countries versus the democratic

world, etc. When this argument went on, we lost that deal. I do not wish to enter into the controversy as to from which country we should have bought it. But one thing did bother me. If we lost that one opportunity, it may be years before we can get another transmitter. Unfortunately this controversy and obsession in our mind whether to purchase it from the western or the Iron Curtain countries has resulted in a delay of a good 2½ years and I have a feeling that another 2 to 3 years' delay will still take place before we can set up these transmitters that will give us a global coverage. Having toured the Far East for the last two years, I can say this that the lakhs of Indians who live there are dying to hear Indian programmes and Indian propaganda. All the Indians whom I met there told me that our propaganda machinery was not able to meet them. In a situation like this. every minute that the clock ticks, the poisonous and pernicious propaganda of Pakistan and China is covering this part of the world. I think it is about time we forget about the east and west and start thinking more in terms of getting a transmitter from anywhere, treating it more as a defence problem rather than as an information and broadcasting problem. After all. propaganda is just as important as your bombs. In the present situation where we have the cold war, perhaps it is even more important. Perhaps the hon. minister might like to make a statement today stating on what date we expect the first high-powered transmitter to go into gear.

I would like to say something about sports coverage. As my hon. friend mentioned a while ago, sports coverage has been excellent. In fact, the newsreels have been covering sports rather well. I sincerely hope that the other branches of sports will be getting the same publicity as cricket and football. Mention was made about our colleague Vizzy, as we know him—the Maharajkumar of Vijayanagaram. I feel he is certainly a first rate commentator and I hope he will continue to be utilised by us.

I have on occasions had the honour of corresponding with the hon. lady minister about family planning. Since she belongs to my generation which is perhaps going to live when India's lid will blow off with the population explosion, we can perhaps strike a common chord, because we have to live through the same period. I will only say something very briefly about it. Whatever the newsreels are covering as far as family planning is concerned, please link it up with the food problem and with standards of living and unemployment. Just putting across newsreels to say that family planning is good is not enough. I hope the food problem will be definitely connected with this programme.

Before I conclude, I wish to make a brief request about my part of the country. In Rajasthan, two new transmitters—relaying stations—have been opened at Udaipur and Bikaner. Both of them are relaying stations. I would request that at least an hour or two be given to each of these stations for independent broadcasts, because a great deal of talent is available there.

While concluding, I would like to compliment the minister. She is the great daughter of a very great father and we expect a lot from her.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, at the very outset, I would like to congratulate the minister. Since the time she took charge of this ministry, she has really applied her mind to improve matters. Recently a committee known as the Chanda Committee has been appointed. In its terms of reference it is said that this committee might take six months to a year or so to submit their report to government. We have seen in the past that whenever some committee is appointed in any ministry, immediately all the other work comes to a standstill. So I would like the Minister to pay attention to this, that while this Committee is looking into the affairs of administrative and other

[Shri Indra J. Malhotra]

aspects of the working of the Ministry the steps now being taken to improve the things should not come to a standstill.

The job of an information man, whether he works in the radio organisation or publicity organisation, whether he is in the advertising section or in the Press Information Bureau, is a very important one. It is a technical and scientific subject. It is no longer that only hand-outs of news are to be issued by the Press Information Bureau or that the job of a man who is working in the visual publicity organisation is only to issue advertisements. We have seen in other countries, especially in the United States of America, for the past so many years, what changes have come about in the advertising techniques, what changes and what scientific methods they have introduced in reaching the mass of the people, whether to sell a certain idea or to sell a certain commodity.

I feel that in the past very little has been done to see that our officers or our men who work in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting are given an opportunity for orientation of their training. There is hardly a centre where a graduate can go and specialise himself to be suitable for working in the information and broadcasting organisation.

Side by side, we also lack in research facilities. I do not see any section or any department of this Ministry which is entirely devoted to the research side, research to see what new techniques, which have already been tested and introduced in other countries, can with certain modifications be introduced in our country, to see whether we can evolve certain new techniques, to see how best we can approach our people, how best we can sell our ideas to the people especially to the rural population.

Now, about a year back, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture called a conference of the editors of agricultural newspapers and magazines in this country. There are more than 250 weeklies and monthlies and fortnightlies on agriculture published in all the languages of the country. At that conference unanimous recommendations were made especially with regard to the difficulties which are being faced by these small newspapers in getting newsprint quota and government advertisements. At that time the Ministry of Food and Agriculture agreed to pass on those recommendations to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting because it directly concerned them. I do not know whether during the past one year this aspect of the recommendations made at that conference has come to the notice of the Minister. If it has come to her notice, I would like the Minister to categorically give some assurance to the small newspapers, especially those that are in the agricultural field, that in future they would try to overcome their difficulties.

I would like to say a word about the Central Information Service. When this Service was to be created much importance was being given to it, that after its creation the working of the Ministry, not only administratively but also qualitatively, will be much better and that the quality of the work done by this Ministry will improve. I am sorry to say that after the creation of this Information Service nothing much has been done in this respect. The matter does not end if you only create a cadre of Central Information Officers. What is required to be done is that their pay-scales must be improved. They must be given an orientation programme so that they are better fitted to give us better service.

At the same time, as other hon. Members have pointed out, our external publicity must be linked up with this Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. What is the use of having a person who is better suited for diplomatic service and putting him in charge of information service for

which he is not suitable at all. I will just point out one instance. Today, when Sheikh Abdullah is in Jeddah, the Pakistan Embassy there has come out with a well-produced brochure regarding the life history of Sheikh Abdullah, regarding his activities, regarding the approach of Pakistan to the Kashmir issue. But what is our position? Was our External Publicitly sleeping? I say that if external publicity had been the responsibility of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, they would have selected better men to counteract that propaganda, and in foreign countries especially they would have certainly done something to counteract the propaganda of Pakistan.

17 hrs.

In the end, I would like to say a word about documentaries. Recently I saw a wonderful piece of documentary, produced by United States, entitled *Years of Lightning and Days of Drum*. It is really a good documentary and I would like to see a similar kind of documentary produced in this country on the life of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. I also saw another picture, which I call a documentary, about the life of the late Sir Winston Churchill. I forget the title of that documentary.

An hon. Member: *The Finest Hour*.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: If our Films Division is at present not equipped to produce that kind of documentaries, we should not hesitate to get technical assistance to see that some documentaries of this type and standard are produced in our country.

Mr. Speaker: Sir Prakash Vir Shastri. I had been looking at Shri Bagri. But he did not rise in his seat and unless he rises I would not call him.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो खड़े होते होते थक गया, पचासियों बार मैं खड़ा हुआ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब से मैं आया मैं हर बार देखता रहा कि बागड़ी साहब अगर खड़े हों तो मैं उनको बुलाऊं ।

श्री बागड़ी : ठीक है अब मैं खड़ा ही रहूंगा, बैठूंगा नहीं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वतंत्र भारत में सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्रालय को कितना महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय समझा गया था उस का सब से बड़ा प्रमाण यह है कि स्वतंत्र भारत के प्रथम गृह मंत्री सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल अपने ही साथ इस मंत्रालय को रक्खा था । मैं नहीं समझता कि आज भी सरकार इस मंत्रालय को उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण समझती है या नहीं लेकिन इस मंत्रालय की जो वर्तमान गतिविधियां हैं उन्हें ध्यान में रखते हुए मुझे इस मंत्रालय से कुछ शिकायतें करनी हैं और कुछ सुझाव देने हैं । शिकायत सब से पहले इस मंत्रालय से मुझे यह करनी है कि जब यह मंत्रालय स्वतंत्र भारत का मंत्रालय है जिस में कि संविधान के अनुसार इस देश का शासन चलता है, तो आज तक इस मंत्रालय पर अंग्रेजी परस्त नीति उसी बुरी तरह से क्यों छाई हुई है । संविधान के अनुसार 26 जनवरी, 1965 के बाद से हिन्दी इस देश की राज भाषा बन चुकी है उस राज भाषा हिन्दी की यहां पूरी उपेक्षा की जा रही है ।

कई बार पहले भी इस सदन में इस मंत्रालय के अनुदानों की चर्चा पर यह सुझाव दिया गया कि मूल सामग्री जो यहां से और विधान सभाओं से ली जा रही हो वह हिन्दी या वहां की मूल प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में आनी चाहिये । सरकार की ओर से आश्वासन भी दिया गया कि हम इस प्रकार का प्रयत्न करेंगे लेकिन अभी तक इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाई है और मूल सामग्री सब पहले अंग्रेजी में ही जाती है ।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

मेरी अपनी जानकारी इस प्रकार की है कि जो हिन्दी भाषा भाषी प्रान्तों की राजधानियां हैं जैसे जयपुर, लखनऊ, पटना, भोपाल और चंडीगढ़ इन सब में आप की हिन्दी टेलीप्रिंटर सर्विस है। जब सभी राज्यों की राजधानियां टेलीप्रिंटर सर्विस से जुड़ी हुई हैं तब उन की कार्यवाही ज्यों की त्यों लेकर आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित की जानी चाहिये। उस हालत में हिन्दी के भाषण हिन्दी में ही प्रसारित किये जा सकते हैं जैसा कि अभी अंग्रजी के भाषणों के लिए होता है। लेकिन इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था नहीं बन सकी है। अब तक व्यववस्था एसी है कि संसद् तथा हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के हिन्दी भाषणों को पहले अंग्रजी में फिर उन्हें हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर आकाशवाणी द्वारा प्रसारित किया जाता है। यह ठीक नहीं है। इस तरह से भाषण की जो एक मौलिकता है वह समाप्त हो जाती है।

मन्त्रालय के प्रकाशन विभाग में भी अंग्रेंजी के साथ किस तरह का पक्षपात है और हिन्दी को किस तरह तिरस्कृत किया जा रहा है इससे बढ़ कर और कोई इसके लिए प्रमाण नहीं हो सकता है कि पिछले साल यहां से जो प्रकाशन हुए हैं उनमें हिन्दी के प्रकाशन 32 थे जबकि अंग्रजी के प्रकाशन 358 थे। इसी प्रकार अंग्रजी के सम्पादक 16 हैं और हिन्दी के सम्पादक हैं केवल 2। इसी तरह आकाशवाणी से अंग्रजी के जो बुलेटिन प्रसारित होते हैं वह सारे दिन में कुल मिला कर 6 होते हैं जबकि हिन्दी के 4 होते हैं। आज इस बात की बहुत आवश्यकता है कि आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी समाचार बुलेटिनों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय।

इसी प्रकार से जो हिन्दी विरोधी घटनाएं हैं उनको प्रसारित करने की व्यवस्था तो आकाशवाणी से है। 11 फरवरी से लेकर 26 फरवरी तक प्रातःकाल और सायंकाल के जो मुख्य बुलेटिन होते हैं उनमें मद्रास की हिन्दी विरोधी घटनाएं पांच पांच मिनट तक प्रसारित होती रहीं। प्रातःकाल और सायकाल 15 मिनट में औसतन 5 मिनट हिन्दी विरोधी समाचार लगातार प्रसारित होते रहे। इसके मुकाबले 29 अप्रैल को मद्रास के मुख्य मंत्री श्री भक्तवत्सलम् का मद्रास विधान सभा में दिया हुआ आत्म हत्या सम्बन्धी वक्तव्य जिसमें उन्होंने यह कहा था कि यह जो सात आत्म हत्याएं हुई हैं यह कुछ लोगों ने पारिवारिक कठिनाइयों के कारण की हैं या बीमारियों से परेशान होकर की हैं यह उनका वक्तव्य भी अंग्रेजी के मुख्य बुलेटिनों में नहीं दिया गया। श्री भक्तवत्सलम् के उस बयान की उपेक्षा कर दी गई। इसी प्रकार गत दिसम्बर मास में उपगृह मन्त्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र ने जब उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार की हिन्दी सम्बन्धी नीति के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दिया कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने जो नीति निर्धारित की है केन्द्रीय सरकार उससे सहमत है, मेरी जानकारी में अंग्रेजी के बुलेटिनों में उसे भी नहीं दिया गया और गृह मन्त्रालय की इस महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा की उपेक्षा की गई है। इसी प्रकार की एक सबसे बड़ी उपेक्षा जो की गई वह यह कि 26 जनवरी 1965 के बाद में कुछ समाचार पत्रों में मैंने पढ़ा और निजी रूप से भी इस बात की जानकारी ली कि इस मन्त्रालय ने हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में एक सामान्य सी विज्ञप्ति निकाली। इस विज्ञप्ति को जब मेंने पढ़ कर देखा तो उसमें कोई इस प्रकार की बात नहीं थी कि वह संविधान की मान्यताओं के विपरीत हो बल्कि मेरी शिकायत है कि इस विज्ञप्ति को बहुत बचा बचा कर हल्का करके दिया गया लेकिन फिर भी यह सरकार न जाने क्यों डर गई जो अपने महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय निर्णय हैं उन निर्णयों से भी उसने पीछ पग हटा लिया? यह ही स्थिति लगभग सभी समाचार समितियों की है।

भारतवर्ष में दो बड़ी यून्ज एजेंसियां हैं। एक पी०टी०आई० और दूसरी यू०एन० आई० जिनके ऊपर सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय इतना व्यय करता है। इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं

आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् ने जब उनको यह कहा गया कि आपने मद्रास में कोई ऐसा वक्तव्य दिया है जिसम आपने यह कहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजभाषा अधिनियम म संशोधन करने का निश्चय कर लिया है तो श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम् लोकसभा के अन्दर यह कहते हैं कि मैंने वहां पर इस प्रकार का कोई वक्तव्य नहीं दिया । जिन न्यूज़ एजेंसियों पर सरकार लाखों रुपये व्यय करती हो उनका यह समाचार दिया हुआ था । इसी प्रकार श्री भक्तवत्सलम् का वह वक्तव्य जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था कि आत्महत्या करने वाले व्यक्तियों ने पारिवारिक कठिनाइयों और रोग से परेशान होकर यह आत्महत्याएं की हैं लेकिन आपकी न्यज एजेंसियां जोकि अंग्रेजी की न्यूज एजेंसिया हैं उनका समाचार उससे सर्वथा भिन्न है ।

इसी तरह से मैं निवेदन करूं कि कुछ दिन पहले हमारे डी० एम० के० के एक मित्र ने कहा था कि पुलाची में हिन्दी विरोधी आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में जो दंगे हुए तो इसको अंग्रेज़ी की एक समाचार समिति ने इतना भयंकर बना कर उस समाचार को दिया कि वहां पर मशीनगनों का इस्तेमाल किया गया । यह डी० एम० के० के ही एक बंधु ने यहां पर पढ़ कर उस समाचार को सुनाया था तो ऐसी स्थिति में अब मंत्री महोदया से यह चाहता हूं कि वे इस ओर देखें ताकि हमारे देश में समाचार संतुलित रूप से आकाशवाणी के द्वारा प्रसारित हों और समाचार पत्रों को छापने के लिए भेजे जायं । इसके लिए आवश्यक है कि आप देशी भाषाओं की समाचार समितियां इस देश के अन्दर बनायें ।

अभी हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन ने भी इसी प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव पारित किया है । उससे कुछ समय पहले गृह मंत्रालय ने भी इसी प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव जो कि श्री रामचन्द्र रंगनाथ दिवाकर ने रखा था उस ओर ध्यान दिलाया है । लेकिन जब तक आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तब तक जो हिन्दी की समाचार समितियां हैं उन्हीं की पीठ थपथपा कर उनको बल दीजिये । उदाहरण के लिए हिन्दुस्थान समाचार समिति एकमात्र हिन्दी की समाचार समिति है । जब तक आप और हिन्दी की समाचार समितियां नहीं बना पाते तब तक उस समाचार समिति का सहयोग करें लेकिन अभी तक यह भी बात समझ में नहीं आ रही है ।

एक बात मैं देशी भाषाओं के पत्रों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । मंत्रालय की ओर से चाहे वह न्यूज़प्रिंट के सम्बन्ध में हो और चाहे विज्ञापन देने के सम्बन्ध में हो ।

देशों भाषाओं के पत्रों के साथ अंग्रेजी समाचारपत्रों के मुकाबले दूसरे दर्जे का व्यवहार किया जाता है । उनके प्रति ऐसा घोर उपेक्षित व्यवहार रुकना चाहिये । विज्ञापन देने के मामले में लगता है मानो यह देशी भाषाओं के जो पत्र हैं, हिन्दी के, तामिल के, पंजाबी के या तेलगू के, वह इस देश में दूसरे नम्बर के लोग हैं जिनके कि अपने यह पत्र प्रकाशित होते हैं । इस देश के अधिकांश व्यक्ति सरकार की नीतियों को और सरकार की जो कार्यवाहियां हैं उनको देशी भाषाओं के पत्रों के माध्यम से ही जानते हैं तो क्यों नहीं उन्हें विज्ञापन देने में, न्यूज़प्रिंट देने में उनके साथ में भी उसी तरह की उदारता बरती जाती है जैसी उदारता कि अंग्रेज़ी पत्रों के साथ बरती जाती है । यूं तो न्यूज़प्रिंट की स्थिति अंग्रेज़ी समाचार-पत्रों के लिए भी दयनीय है लेकिन देशी

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

भाषाओं के समाचार पत्रों के लिए तो स्थिति और भी दयनीय होती चली जा रही है।

हमारे जनसंघ के मित्र ने पत्रों में अश्लीलता का जो जिक्र किया मैं उनका समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि अश्लील समाचारपत्रों की हमारे देश में एक बाढ़ सी आ रही है। राजधानी से इस बुराई की शुरुआत होती चली जा रही है। उसका परिणाम यह है कि अभी तक यह अश्लील समाचारपत्र केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होते थे किन्तु अब हिन्दी और अन्य देशी भाषाओं के पत्रों में भी यह अश्लीलता आती जा रही है। शराब और सिगरेट के विज्ञापन भी धड़ल्ले से उनमें निकलने लगे हैं। जब राजधानी से निकलने वाले पत्रों पर किसी तरह का कोई प्रतिबंध नहीं है तो फिर परिणाम यह हुआ जिले के स्तर पर इस तरह के अश्लील समाचार पत्र भी बड़ी तेजी के साथ बढ़ रहे हैं। मंत्रालय को इस दिशा में सावधानी के साथ कुछ निर्णय लेना चाहिये और अश्लील पत्रों पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अंतिम बात आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों के सम्बन्ध में दो मिनट में कहना चाहता हूं। एक बात तो यह है कि रेडियो के जो समाचार हैं, कई बार मैं ने पहले भी इस ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया था कि उनमें राजनीति को बड़ी प्रमुखता दी जाती है। क्या सारे देश की सम्पूर्ण गतिविधियां राजनीति पर ही केन्द्रित हैं। जितने भी समाचार प्रसारित होते हैं वे सारे के सारे समाचार राजनीति प्रधान होते हैं। देश की सामाजिक समस्याएं भी हैं, सांस्कृतिक समस्याएं भी हैं और शैक्षणिक समस्याएं भी हैं। और उन्हें भी उन समाचार बुलेटिनों में स्थान मिलना चाहिये। समाचार समीक्षा कार्यक्रम का सुधार हो और विस्तार हो। उनके स्तर को थोड़ा और सुधारा जाय।

डेकास्टा ने जांच करके जो अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजी है उसमें उसने बतलाया है कि आकाशवाणी के समाचारों को सुनने वालों की, न्यूज बुलेटिन सुनने वालों की, या न्यूज पर जो वार्ताएं होती हैं उनको सुनने वालों का प्रतिशत बहुत अच्छा है। मेरा अपना विचार इस प्रकार का है कि कार्यक्रम को और बढ़ाया जाय और बढ़ाने के साथ ही साथ उनको सुधारना भी चाहिए। मुझे पता लगा है कि कुछ दिन बाद आकाशवाणी के स्टेशनों से कार्यक्रमों को बढ़ाने का निश्चय सरकार कर रही है। कार्यक्रम के घंटे बढ़ाये जायेंगे लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि उस में देशी भाषाओं के कार्यक्रमों के घंटे अधिक बढ़ाये जायें जिनके कि द्वारा जनसाधारण सरकार की नीतियों को और देश के समाचारों को जानते हैं। क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं के समाचार बुलेटिनों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय।

एक आवश्यक सवाल मैंने इस मंत्रालय की परामर्शदात्री समिति में कई बार उठाया है और आज फिर इस सदन में भी उठाना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि 26 जनवरी 1965 के बाद भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार और राज भाषा अधिनियम के अनुसार जब हिन्दी इस देश की प्रमुख राज भाषा हो गयी है तो हिन्दी के जो मुख्य बुलेटिन हैं वह केवल क्षेत्रीय स्टेशनों से ही रिले न किये जायें। हिन्दी इस देश की प्रमुख भाषा है। मेरा इस बात को कहने का अभिप्राय यह नहीं है कि देशी भाषाओं के बुलेटिन हटा दिये

जायें या अंग्रेजी के बुलेटिन हटा दिव जा। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि हिन्दी के जो समाचार बुलेटिन हैं उनको अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर प्रसारित करना चाहिए ।

एक अन्य बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कह कर बठना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि और जो भी कार्यक्रम हैं उनके स्तर को उन्नत किया जाय । देहाती कार्यक्रम हमारा बड़ा उपयोगी सिद्ध हो रहा है, जहां उन्हें बढ़ाया और उन्नत किया जाय वहां साथ ही साथ आकाशवाणी में जो अनुभवी और नयी पीढ़ी के साहित्यकार हैं, और जिनकी सेवाओं से आकाशवाणी का स्तर ऊंचा उठा है, अगर इस प्रकार के साहित्यकार अभी आकाशवाणी की सेवा में सीधे नहीं हैं, तो उनकी सेवायें परामर्श के रूप में प्राप्त करनी चाहिए, जिस से आकाशवाणी के कार्यक्रमों का स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन शब्दों के साथ आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी देश को शिक्षित बनाने, उसकी शक्ति और ज्ञान बढ़ाने और उस को अपने ढंग से काबू में रखने के लिए सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय का महकमा बड़ा जरूरी है । यह कोई आज की देन नहीं है, बल्कि रजवाड़ाशाही में जो चारण और भाट हुआ करते थे, उनकी जगह लेने के लिए आज यह महकमा वैज्ञानिक ढंग से आया है । अगर यह महकमा इन जरूरी तत्वों को पूरा नहीं करता है, तो फिर इससे देश का हित बिल्कुल नहीं होता है, बल्कि अहित ही होता है ।

मैं ज़ोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूं कि आज यह सूचना और प्रसारण महकमा देश की गतिविधियों के प्रचार के लिए नहीं, बल्कि सिर्फ़ सरकार के मंत्रियों और पार्टी के नेताओं—और अगर उन में ठन जाये, तो कुछ विशेष लोगों—के प्रचार की दासी बन कर रह गया है और इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है ।

प्रचार दो तरीके से होता है—एक तो अख़बारों के ज़रिये से और एक रेडियो के ज़रिये से । अगर हिन्दुस्तान के 45 करोड़ लोगों को शिक्षित करना है, उनको एक लड़ी में पिरोना है, उन को शिक्षित करना है, उनको और संगठित करना है और अपनी शक्ति तथा नीति का प्रचार देश-विदेश में करना है, तो उसके लिए वाणी की जरूरत है । जिह्वा के बग़ैर कोई बात नहीं चल सकती है, चाहे अख़बार हो और चाहे रेडियो हो । मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि अगर हमारी मंत्री महोदया इस जिह्वा को इस्तेमाल करते हुए राज्य की चकाचौंध की तरफ़ न जातीं और अपनी माता की तरफ़ जातीं—मेरा इशारा है बहन श्रीमती कमलादेवी की तरफ—और उनकी जिह्वा को लेतीं, तो हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ हो जाता । जिह्वा ली है अंग्रेज़ी की और उसका नतीजा क्या है, उसका बहुत कुछ प्रमाण यहां पर मिला है ।

अगर अंग्रेज़ी को ले कर दंगे हों, तो रेडियो से उनका बहुत बड़ा प्रचार होता है । अगर इस माननीय सदन के कोई सदस्य हिन्दी के हक़ में प्रचार करें, तो उनके लिए कोई जगह नहीं है । चाहे तन्ख्वाहों का सवाल हो, चाहे सुविधाओं, इश्तहारों या मान्यता का सवाल हो, अंग्रेज़ी अख़बारों के साथ पक्षपात किया जाता है । पालियामेंट की कार्यवाही को जो प्रतिनिधि बाहर भेजते हैं, उनमें तेरह में से दस तमिल हैं—तमिल से मेरा मतलब अंग्रेज़ी-भक्त है—और बाकी दो भी अंग्रेज़ी के पीछे दोड़ते हैं । अगर हम अपने देश में हिन्दी मातृभाषा और प्रान्तीय भाषाओं को जगह नहीं देंगे और सिर्फ अंग्रेज़ी भाषा को प्रोत्साहन देंगे, तो उससे भारत का कोई भी उद्धार नहीं हो सकता है

[श्री बागड़ी]

अंग्रेजी अख़बार हमसे इतना पैसा लेते हैं, लेकिन वे कितनी झूठी ख़बरें छापते हैं, इसका आप अन्दाज़ा लगाइये। अभी अंग्रेजी के एक अख़बार में श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा के बारे में यह खबर छपी थी कि वह ताइवान पहुंच गए हैं और च्यांग काई-शेक से मिले हैं या मिलने वाले हैं, लेकिन श्री सत्य नारायण सिन्हा उस दिन सदन में थे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वह दूसरे सत्य नारायण सिन्हा थे ।

श्री बागड़ी : उसमें मिनिस्टर लिखा हुआ था। था क्या, वह बात दूसरी है, लेकिन उस अख़बार ने उसकी दुरुस्ती नहीं की । माननीय सदस्य का ज्ञान बहुत बड़ा है और मैं उसकी तारीफ़ करता हूं, लेकिन मैं अख़बार के ज्ञान की बात कर रहा हूं । मैंने उनके ज्ञान की बात नहीं कहीं है । **स्टेट्समैन** के पहले सफ़हे पर यह ख़बर छपी थी, लेकिन उसकी कोई तरदीद नहीं हुई ।

हमारे साथ तो यह रोज होता है । अमरीका में हमारी पार्टी के नेता, डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जी, ने जो बयान दिया, उस को ग़लत छापा गया और उसकी बिना पर बिहार में क्या कुछ बवंडर उठने की बात चीत चली थी । मैं आपकी खि़दमत में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि ये अख़बार ग़लत ख़बर छापते हैं और जो प्रचार इस देश में होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो सकता है ।

मैं इसी सदन की कार्यवाही के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में प्रधान मंत्री ने भाषा के बारे में वक्तव्य दिया कि मैं आगे से हिन्दी में बोलूंगा, लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि यह सिर्फ मंत्री महोदया की अंग्रेज़ी-भक्ति की देन है कि अंग्रेजी अख़बारों में "हिन्दी भी" शब्द लिखे गए ।

इसके बाद मैं रेडियो की तरफ़ आता हूं। यह रेडियो क्या है ? इसका संगठन क्या है ? यह ठेकेदारी सिस्टम है । इसमें ठेके पर काम होता है। ठेके के लफ़्ज़ का क्या मतलब है ? जनतंत्र में ठेके पर काम कराने का क्या मतलब है ? जिस संगठन से देश का भविष्य बनना है, जिसने इस देश को शिक्षा देनी है, उसमें कलाकार और साज़िन्दे वग़ैरह ठेके पर रखे जाते हैं । इस देश में नौकरियों में भी उनको समानता का अधिकार नहीं है और फिर कहते हैं कि हम इस देश में समाजवाद स्थापित करेंगे । इस महकमे में जो दुर्व्यवहार चल रहा है, भगवान जाने, कब उस पर सोच विचार होगा ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने पिछली दफ़ा इसी सदन में रेडियो के बारे में कहा था कि शिक्षा के लिए रेडियो के अन्तर्गत एक उच्च विद्यालय बनाया जाये, लेकिन उस पर कोई ग़ौर नहीं किया गया है । आकाशवाणी से शिक्षा का जो प्रोग्राम ब्राडकास्ट किया जाता है, वह मामूली सा, नाम मात्र के लिए होता है और उससे शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कोई लाभ नहीं होता है । मंत्रालय ने उसके बारे में विचार ही नहीं किया है, कोई एन्क्वायरी ही नहीं की है कि इसका कारण क्या है और यह क्यों नहीं हो पाता है ।

समय की कमी के कारण एक ही बात कह कर मैं जगह लूंगा । भारतीय श्रोताओं के लिए अंग्रेज़ी भाषा का प्रयोग कम करके राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं, जैसे हरियानवी, पंजाबी, भोजपुरी, कर्नाटकी वगैरह का ज्यादा प्रयोग किया जाये, जिससे इस देश की जनता में कुछ शिक्षा और जाग्रति पैदा हो । इस बात को मत भूलिये कि यह देश सिर्फ़ 45 लाख इन्सानों का देश नहीं है, जो सिर्फ अंग्रेज़ी ऐशो आराम और रूमान की तरफ़ चलते

हैं। यह देश 45 करोड़ इन्सानों का देश है। अगर सरकार झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों और जंगलों में रहने वाले दलितों और नारी वर्ग को उठाना चाहती है, तो इस रेडियो को भारत-मां की वाणी के सहयोग से 45 करोड़ इन्सानों के दिलों को साथ ले कर चलाना चाहिए। ऐसा करने पर ही इस देश का कल्याण होगा, वर्ना इसकी स्थिति किसी दरबार की किसी नर्तकी या भाट की सी होगी, जो गुण-गान से राजा को खुश किया करते हैं—इसके सिवाय वह और कुछ नहीं होगा।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Basappa. I will see if I cannot accommodate three more Members.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Have you changed the system of calling Members to speak?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what he means by that.

Shri Karni Singhji: Catching the eye.

Mr. Speaker: That is exactly the system.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): When will the Minister be replying?

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): I consider this Ministry as very important because it is going to revolutionise and introduce more dynamism in the 45 crores of population of this country for better work. This country has many ideals, one of them being socialism in this country. The other one is to have international peace. These are some of the ideals for which this country stands, and it is this Ministry more than any other Ministry that is responsible for making known and implementing them properly, and hence the importance of this Ministry. The Minister has come out with a fresh look at the whole Ministry, and therefore we expect a lot in this direction.

The immediate need of All India Radio is more dynamism. I see some arm chair politicians decrying it for not doing the thing they want. But it is more and more embracing the rural population of this country, and therefore I regard it as very important. From that point of view, we have to give it credit.

The programme side has many loopholes, no doubt. It has to be improved. On the news side, there is need for greater efficiency, and there must be some sense of proportion also. Small events are given greater importance, whereas really important events are not depicted properly. So, the Minister should look into these things.

There is no doubt that progress has been made on many sides. For example, folk songs have been introduced more and more. Classical music is also there. Gandhian teachings are also broadcast. Sanskrit programmes are also there. So, from so many points of view we see that there is progress, but it is not sufficient, and I hope that the hon. Minister with a new look will see that all these things are revolutionised.

"Today in Parliament" is given a very short time, and real justice is not done to Members of Parliament who take part in discussions in this august House. The hon. Minister may see to it that more time is allotted.

[Shri Basappa]

Again, the news bulletins are not very satisfactory. After all, they must give not only the news of the urban areas; more correspondents should be taken from the rural areas, since the rural areas also give a lot of information which will be very useful for the public.

It has been said that All India Radio is the mouthpiece of the Government. It is so, but at the same time it reflects the voice of the people also. It must be made to reflect the voice of the people.

A number of committees have been appointed. Shri Vidyalankar has headed one committee, and Shri Samanta another. All those reports are there. The Chanda Committee has also been appointed. But let them not wait to scrutinise these reports and take a long time. Let them call for interim reports, even from the Chanda Committee, and see that something is done, because in our border publicity and external publicity we are lacking very very much. These will have to be improved. The Minister may say that it has been difficult to get a thousand kilowatt transmitter, but with the materials available somehow they must see that our transmitter reaches the other side. In Europe, in Rome and other places, we heard that they were not hearing the Indian news at all, whereas Pakistan was able to convince them by their broadcasts.

Coming to the Song and Drama Division, there should be dramas not only in Hindi but in all the 14 languages. So far as press information is concerned, there is slackness in explaining our Government's policies. Increasing allotment of newsprint to language papers must be given more attention. There must be more translation of various books from one language into another.

Coming to the Films Division, the State Awards that are given must be looked into carefully, because there is a feeling that they are given not on the worth of the films but on some other considerations. The censor board should be strict and control the films properly; they should not do any favouritism to any producer; they should not certify any film unless it has reached the proper mark.

There are complaints about advertisements and the Minister should see that equal newsprint is distributed among the English and Hindi and other language papers and that the import duty on newsprint is reduced so that more people can take it up. Another point about the cinema is that when we come out there is no decorum at all; when the National Flag is shown and National Anthem is sung, there is great disturbance. The Minister should give instructions to the cinema exhibitors and see that there is more decorum.

My friends spoke about television. Yesterday, the American gentlemen who visited our Constitution Club was telling how elections were carried on and the public watched through television when the two great leaders spoke to one another; they exchanged their ideas and then people go and select the best men. There may be difficulties but still we should try to introduce television in all our cities.

Shri Koya (Kozhikode): Sir, I shall be very brief; I will not take even the time that you had allotted for two or three matters that I wish to refer.

I reserve my congratulations to the Hon'ble Minister to a future date when the House would be told what her Ministry has definitely achieved. I hope she will not be carried away by the chorus of congratulations that were showered on her from this morning onwards.

I want to make a few observations about the newsprint policy of the Government of India. Newsprint

which is next only to food in importance is not given the proper place in our import policy. I do not want to take the time of the House by stressing the importance of a free and fearless press in a democracy. But I am pained to see that the Government of India has not realised the importance of newspapers in a democracy as is evident from the shortsighted policy. The country's total imports amount to Rs. 1400 crores. The newsprint imported presently is about Rs. 6 crores annually, that is, half per cent of the total imports. Newspapers are forced to take thirty per cent of their requirements from the Nepa Mills. Imported paper costs Rs. 670 and Nepa paper, Rs. 1050 per tonne. Even white print is imposed on them. This policy of the Government, of imposing and compelling them to take the Nepa and white print is sometimes the root cause of all the manipulations in the circulation figures and the blackmarketing that is going on. If the Government can spend some Rs. 2 crores of rupees more I think the problem can be solved to a certain extent. The quality of the Nepa paper is hopelessly bad. It is time that we think of improving the quality of Nepa newsprint.

In the matter of distribution of Government advertisements, there is general complaint that newspapers expressing opposition's point of view are not given as much advertisements as are given to the newspapers supporting the Government.

There is also a feeling that the language press and the smaller newspapers are also neglected. I do not know how far these allegations are true, but I would like the hon. Minister to declare categorically that she will not make the government advertisements the means of distributing favours.

All India Radio's Trivandrum- Kozhikode station, must be separated and each must be made an independent station. When this matter was raised in the consultative committee, we were told that the programmes of one of the stations can be relayed by the other station. I do not know how this can be a valid reason for not bifurcating the two stations. Even now, Madras and Tiruchi stations relay each other's programmes. There are other States, for example, Andhra and also Uttar Pradesh, where we have got more than one independent station. Why a different attitude is shown to Kerala, I fail to understand.

I know some time is given in the radio programme to the special programmes of the minority communities, like Christians, Muslims, etc. I feel that there should be more broadcasts on subjects connected with culture and religion of the minorities. Recitation from the holy Quaran and the religious books of other minorities should be encouraged. The radio authorities should bear in mind that the cornerstone of Indian culture of India's secularism, is unity in diversity.

I would request the hon. Minister not to use the radio and the publications of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry for the purpose of propaganda of the ruling party. That will be a very bad precedent.

I know Congress Committees were distributing booklets against the left Communists during Kerala general elections. I do not support or oppose what Shri Nanda has given in the so-called White Paper, but it was not fair on the part of the Government to issue those pamphlets at Government expense at the time of the elections.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Malayalees are spread all over the world. They are unable to listen to the programmes connected with the culture and literature of Kerala. I would plead with the hon. Minister for giving sufficient time in the external affairs programme of All India Radio for broadcasting Malayalam programmes.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Vishram Prasad.

Shri Warior: I think the Calling Attention matter will be taken up after this.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्राप का बहुत ग्राभारी हूं कि ग्रापने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया । रेडियो ब्राडकास्टिगं के बारे में या पब्लि-सिटी के बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता । मैं पब्लिकेशन्ज डिविज़न के बारे में यह कह-ना चाहता हूं कि उसका खर्च जो है वह दिन पर दिन बढ़ता जा रहा है । सन् 1960-61 में 26.33 लाख से बढ़कर 37.3 लाख हो गया, ग्रौर उस की रेवेन्यू दिन पर दिन घटती जा रही है । वह 25.49 लाख से घटकर सन 1964-65 में 23.5 लाख हो गई । इस सम्बन्ध में यह कह-ना भी ठीक नही कि खर्च इसलिये बढ़ा है कि किताबें ज्यादा छपीं हैं । सन 1960-61 में 246 किताबें छपीं थीं सन 1964-65 में यह कम होते होते 240 रह गई । इसका कारण है प्राईसिंग पालिसी । चीफ़ कंट्रोलर प्रिंटिंग ऐंड स्टेशनरी के यहां दाम कुछ लिखे जाते हैं ग्रौर इन के यहां कुछ लिखे जाते हैं । सन 1964-65 की ग्राडिट रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुग्रा है कि बहुत से पेम्फ्लेटस ग्रौर किताबें छपी थीं जिन के बारे में इस मिनिष्ट्री की तरफ से दाम लिखा गया था 31,764 रु० जब कि प्रिंटिंग के वक्त दाम लिखा था 55,809 रु० । इस तरह से 24,105 रु० का नुकसान हुग्रा । इस तरह से चीजें चलती हैं ।

इतना ही नहीं, उन के कुछ जर्नल्स छपे थे सन् 1962-63 में । 18 पहले ग्रौर 17 बाद में । सन 1961-62 में पब्लिकेशन्ज डिविजन को 5.09 लाख रु० का नुकसान हुग्रा ग्रौर सन 1962-63 में 4.83 लाख का घाटा हुग्रा जब कि सन 1963-64 में 4 लाख, 85 हजार, 631 रु० का नुकसान हुग्रा । यह नुकसान रेवेन्यु एक्सपेन्डिचर में होता है ।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में फिजिकल वेरिफि-केशन नहीं होता । फाईनेन्सल हैंडबुक के के रूल 169 के मुताबिक स्टाक का वेरि-फिकेशन होना चाहिये । वह पहले सन 1952 में हुग्रा था । फिर सन् 1954 में हुग्रा । तीसरा जा करके सात वर्ष बाद सन 1961 में हुग्रा जब कि 20.64 लाख का स्टाक था ग्रौर एक लाख 76 हजार, 498 की शार्टेज पाई गई । इस सम्बन्ध में ग्रब तक कोई रिस्पांसिबिलिटी नहीं फिक्स की गई, इस लिये कि ग्राखिर किस पर यह रिस्पांसिबिलिटी फिक्स की जाये । हम सन 1965-66 से गुजर रहे हैं लेकिन ग्रब तक इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं हुग्रा ।

इस डिर्पाटमेंट के पब्लिकेशन्स डिवीजन में जो बिजीनेस विंग है उस में वही काम होता है जो वर्क्स एंड हाउसिंग के पब्लिकेशन्स डिर्पाटमेंट का है । इस बिजिनेस विंग में कभी भी चार्ज नहीं होता है । जब कोई ग्रादमी बदलता है तो दूसरे ग्रादमी को चार्ज नहीं दिया जाता । इस कारण से शार्टेज पाई जाती है । छोटी जगह पर काम करने वाले जो लोग्रर डिविजन कर्ल्क होते हैं जब उन का प्रोमोशन होता है तब भी चाज नहीं होता है । इस वजह से इसमें 1लाख, 70 हजार की शाटज हुई । जो ग्रच्छे ग्राफिसर्स होते हैं उन को जब प्रोमोशन मिलता है तो ग्रनुपयुक्त ग्रौर ग्रयोग्य ग्रादमियों का प्रो-मोशन हो जाया करता है । मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि एक कमेटी ग्रप्वाइंट करके देखा जाये कि पिछले दस सालों में कितने ग्रादमियों का प्रोमोशन छोटी से बड़ी पोस्टों पर हुग्रा है ।

ग्रब सेल्स प्रोसिडस की बात देखिए । हर पब्लिकेशन्स से 100 पुस्तकें निकाल दी जातीं है जो कि फ्री दी जातीं हैं । जो

किताबें सेल होती हैं उन को अपना इंडेंट देकर सेल करते हैं। इस तरह से हर चीज में 40, 50 रु० तक की जो किताबें होती हैं उनको जो आदमी बिजिनेस विंग में पोस्ट होते हैं वे अपने घर ले जाते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, वे किताबें 14 भाषाओं में छपतीं हैं तो वे 14 भाषाओं की किताबें ले जाते हैं। इस तरह से सेल्स प्रमोशन के लिये जो चीज होती है वह काम पूरा नहीं होता है। घरों में व किताबें ले जाकर के रद्दी खाने में बेच दी जाती हैं, और जब चार्ज नहीं होता तो उनका पता नहीं चलता।

एस० आर० यू० जो फाइनेन्स मिनिष्ट्रि का है उसने कहा है कि जो वर्क्स एंड हाउसिंग कि पब्लिकेशन्स ब्रांच है वह सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज के पब्लिकेशन्स से डील करती है और पब्लिकेशन्स डिवीजन का जो बिजिनेस विंग है वह भी उसी से डील करता है। इसलिये एस० आर० यू० कि रिपोर्ट है कि बिजिनेस विंग को वर्क्स एंड हाउसिंग के पब्लिकेशन्स ब्रांच में मर्ज हो जाना चाहिये। इसलिये मैं आप से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि यह काम जल्दी हो जाना चाहिये। पब्लिकेशन्स डिविजन के बिजिनेस विंग और वर्क्स एंड हाउसिंग के पब्लिकेशन्स ब्रांच के अलग अलग रहने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

एक बात यह है कि कलेक्टेड वर्क्स आफ महात्मा गांधी कई वाल्यूम्स में छपा है। गांधीजी ने हरिजनों के लिये बहुत कुछ किया। इस काम में कम से कम 80, 90 आदमी काम करते हैं लेकिन उन में से एक भी हरिजन नहीं है।

अन्त में मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वे कृपा करके बतलायें कि क्लास 2, 3 और 4 में रिजर्वेशन परसेंटेज कितना पूरा हुआ है?

Shri J. B. S. Bist (Almora): Mr. Speaker; Sir, I would not like to take much time of the House and will confine myself only to the advertisement policy of the Government.

I have no hesitation in saying that the present policy favours the big papers and stifles the growth of small papers. The Press Commission in its report has talked of curbing press monopolies and diffusion of ownership of newspapers. These are pious declarations of the Governments desire to promote the well-being of small newspapers. But in actual fact, little is being done to enable them to become self-sufficient.

The bulk of revenue of newspapers comes from advertisements. With mounting cost of production, circulation revenue accounts for only a small part of revenue. Excepting the quality papers and glossies which can afford to find buyers at a high price, most papers sell at a price which is far below the cost of production. They make up the deficit from advertisement revenue. While the advertisement revenue of big papers is substantial, they often devote 45 to 55 per cent of the total space to advertisements,—smaller papers do not carry even 10 to 15 per cent of advertising space. Unless the Government comes to their rescue by releasing them a larger quota of advertising, most of them will either close down or have only a precarious existence.

Whenever this question is raised, the answer is, we were taking so much of space in small papers and language papers. That is true. But, if an account is taken of the rate at which the advertisements are booked, it would become obvious that in terms of actual money the amount which a small paper gets is nominal. Usually the rate which the Government gives to small weeklies is Rs. 1·20 per centimeter less 15 per cent. This 15 per cent, I understand, would be the commission that Government takes.

[Shri J. B. S. Bist]

If the Department were to give statistics, I bet, the amount a small paper gets from Government advertisement for a whole year is less than the income which even a moderately circulated daily gets from one insertion. If I remember correctly, each big paper gets more money from Government advertisements in one month than all the weeklies combined in one year. The statistics which the department gives to show its solicitude for small papers are therefore misleading. What is needed is that the Government should take a policy decision that out of the total advertising outlay for a year, 70 per cent would go to small papers and only 30 per cent to big papers, *i.e.* those with a circulation of over 25000 copies.

Of the quota earmarked for small papers, 60 per cent should be earmarked for weeklies, preferably language weeklies and 40 per cent for dailies. Among weeklies also, there should be priority categories. The weeklies serving backward areas, where means of communications are poor, hill areas where owing to difficulties of terrain circulations are bound to be smaller and dailies have hardly any chance of survival, should receive preference in the matter of advertisements.

The next point that I would like to raise concerns release of classified advertisement to weeklies. The Department talks about difficulties involved in releasing these advertisements. I fail to appreciate them. When the State Governments can release this category of advertisements to weeklies, why not the Union Government? What the Government can do is to group the weeklies on a regional basis and release them all classified advertisements pertaining to their region. What is the point of releasing an advertisement about a construction job in the South to a paper published from Calcutta or Delhi? In some of the Union Territories there are no dailies. Why should the weekies in that region be denied classified advertisements?

The third point that I would like to take up relates to inclusion of advertisement expenditure in the permissible limit of expenditure, for income-tax purposes. While the Finance Minister's announcement withdrawing the Gazette Notification is welcome, I would request the Information Minister to consider this question in detail and take up the matter with the Finance Minister.

The expenditure incurred by a firm on advertising is not some kind of a concealed income so that steps have to be taken to get it out. It is part of normal commercial transaction, essential for the economic life of the community. The newspaper industry, the advertising industry, the printing industry are wholly or largely dependent on expenditure incurred by the companies on advertising. Once curbs are put on advertising, it would in a way mean the end of newspaper industry. I do not think even the big papers will be able to stand the shock and the blow. The small papers will become extinct.

While the Government are giving a thought to the problem, I would like to place before them on particular point for their consideration. Even today advertisers do not release much advertisement to small papers on the plea that prestige advertising is not included in permissible expenditure. It has hit this class of papers very hard. While the Government are giving a fresh look to the whole problem, I hope they would at least consider inclusion of prestige advertisement released to small weeklies within the permissible expenditure limit. The amount involved would not be much. It is hardly likely that a firm would keep more than Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 under this head.

Lastly, I would wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that all is not well with the DAVP. There is a lot of wastage. Where is the question of spending huge sums of money on outside talent, when the organisation already has a big permanent staff

of its own? If the staff is incompetent, it should be removed and outside talent employed on whole-time basis. The wastage in paper purchase is no secret. Personally, I think a high level probe on the working of Government advertising is urgently called for.

Mr. Speaker: Now the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shrimati Indira Gandhi): May I know how long I can take?

Mr. Speaker: About a minute or a minute and a half today.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): She is not used to these things.

Mr. Speaker: It is only in order to close the debate that I am asking her to simply begin.

Shri P. G. Sen (Purnea): Sir, may I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: Not now; after the speech is over.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi: I have to express my gratitude to the House for the kindness which it has shown to me today.

Mr. Speaker: She might continue her speech tomorrow. Now we will take up the Calling Attention Notice.

17.48 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Re: STRIKE BY EMPLOYEES OF KERALA STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मैं निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"केरल राज्य परिवहन के कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल"

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to announce that the strike has been called off on the 6th April; the workers have reported on duty and normal conditions have prevailed since the afternoon of that day. I may, however, mention the incidents leading to that.

According to information furnished by State Government, on April 3, 1965, over an instance of alleged police high-handedness in the course of checking three buses plying between Trichur and Cranganore for overloading, the drivers and conductors brought to a standstill the special and ordinary services between these two places. They are also reported to have caused obstruction to traffic by putting buses across the road at Karuppadanna, the place of checking. The strike spread to other centres on April, 4 and became Statewide the next day, resulting in stoppage of work without any notice by the entire operational staff numbering about 3,200. There have been conflicting versions and allegations in regard to what exactly transpired during the checking on April 3. In view of this, the State Government have ordered the Collector of Trichur to hold a detailed inquiry. The employees called off the strike on April 6 and reported for duty. Normal running of services has been restored from the afternoon of that day.

श्री किशन पटनायक : जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से भी साबित होता है, इस साधारण घटना को ले कर पुलिस अफसर के गैर- जिम्मेदार काम के कारण इतना बड़ा नुकसान सरकार को और जनता को पहुंचा। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इस प्रवृत्ति पर गौर कर रही है कि लोक निर्वाचित सरकार को बदल कर केरल में राष्ट्रपति शासन जारी करने के बाद से पुलिस अफसर तथा

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

नौकरशाहों ने समझ लिया है कि उन्हीं का राज्य हो गया है और इस प्रकार के गैर-जिम्मेदारी के काम वहां चल रहे हैं ?

श्री हाथी : पुलिस वाले ऐसा नहीं सोचते हैं कि उन्हीं का राज्य आ गया है। वहां तो राष्ट्रपति का शासन है। बहरहाल यह जो इंसिडेंस हुआ है उस के बारे म जांच हो रही है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतला सकती है कि जिस पुलिस कर्मचारी की गलती से यह सब कुछ हुआ है उस के खिलाफ क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है ?

श्री हाथी : अभी जांच हो रही है।

Shri Warior (Trichur): Before this Corporation was made it was Government transport and at that time the Government had allowed overloading of Government buses. Now, after the formation of the Corporation, was there any change made so that the Police interfered or in the normal way they checked up and there was this dispute between the conductors and operators and the Police? Is that matter taken into consideration?

Shri Hathi: If the Police checked overloading, I do not think they have committed anything wrong. If it was allowed by somebody, that is a different matter; but it is not allowed under the law. I do not think the Police were wrong in checking it. The question relates to other things that happened, not about checking alone. There is nothing wrong in checking, I think.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuzha): An entirely new situation has come into existence after the formation of the State Transport Corporation. May I know what steps are now being taken to see that there is complete co-ordination between the authorities of the State Transport Corporation as well as of the State Government so that such incidents are avoided in the future? May I also know whether the Government here and the Minister here will see to it that the authorities are not proceeding against the workers in the way of victimisation and that a peaceful atmosphere is there after all this?

Shri Hathi: So far as relations betwen the employers, that is, the State Transport Corporation, and the employees are concerned, I do not think there has been any dispute or there has been any question of victimisation. Here the strike was as a protest against manhandling by the Police of certain workers and that is being looked into.

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जनतंत्र में नौकरशाही घटती है और जनशक्ति बढ़ती है और जब तानाशाही होती है तो नौकरशाही चढ़ती है; आज सारे भारत में पुलिस के तशद्दद की आम शिकायत आ रही है और यह जो वहां पर पुलिस क तशद्दु की बात हुई क्या सरकार पुलिस की इस तानाशाही को घटाने के लिए कोई कदम उठायेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारे भारत की माननीय सदस्य बात करने लग गये ?

श्री हाथी : माननीय सदस्य ने तो सारे भारत की बात बताई लेकिन यहां तो केवल केरल की बात है और मैं ने बतला दिया कि जांच हो रही है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that one of the demands of the employees was that the Police Officer responsible for this, according to them, should be suspended or transferred from that place before the inquiry starts and what is the Government's reaction to that. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that the workers will not lose their wages because the strike was not engineered by them; it was all spontaneous because of the misbehaviour of the Police?

Shri Hathi: As I said, on the question of wages the Government does

not come in because it is a question between the State Transport Corporation and the employees. The Corporation is an autonomous body; therefore, for the payment of wages Government does not come into the picture. The Corporation is an independent body.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: But Government are very much in the picture.

Shri Hathi: But so far as the payment of wages is concerned, Government are not in the picture, beacuse it is a question of the relations between the employer and the employees.

So far as the other demand is concerned, I think that they have withdrawn the strike on this condition or on their being assured that the matter will be looked into. I do not think that they have pressed that demand at all.

17.56 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April 9, 1965/Chaitra 19, 1887 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS—163 (Ai) LSD—21-5-65—970